CYCLES
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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 138 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1920. TWO ANNAS

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P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
18th June	Khiva	Troops only
26th June	Novara*	6450
26th June	Mirzapur†	8198
26th June	Dwarka	8089
24th June	Ny Sam (A)	6695 extra sailing
2nd July	Naldera	14020
10th July	Nellore (A)	6853
17th July	Karmala (A)	8983

*Fully booked from China, will not carry passengers from Bombay.
†B. I. Company's Fares.
(A) Not calling at Marseilles.

SAILINGS TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Date about	Steamer.	
16th June	Dilwara	Calling at Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
11th June	Sandra	Karachi & P. Gulf 1p.m.
14th June	Limpa	Karachi direct 10 a.m.
17th "	Karoa	East & South Africa.

Survey and Rates of Freight and passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departure
Tenshin Maru	G. Hideshima	4172	4th June	15th June
Kasagawa Maru	K. Toki	5838	18th June	29th June
Bombay Maru	M. Tsuruga	4352	2nd July	13th July

For freight apply to:
K. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Elliot Buildings.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)
HEAD OFFICE—OSAKA, Japan.
Regular Service to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Siam Maru	D. Imasumi	8th June	20th June
Sagami Maru	K. Tsuji	24th "	2nd July
Indus Maru	S. Yano	30th June	10th July

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
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Post Box No. 355: Telephone No. 2150.

Ladies Blouses Washed As. 6 to Re. 1.
" " Cleaned Re. 1 to Rs. 2-8.
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
High Class Cleaners & Launderers,
HAMAM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY: 2

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.
14TH JUNE, 1920
10TH AUGUST, 1920.

FARES.
1st Class "A" Rs. 500.
1st Class "B" Rs. 320.
2nd Class Rs. 200.

A reduction of 10 per cent will be made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.
There is no deck accommodation for servants.
VERY FEW BERTHS ARE NOW AVAILABLE FOR JUNE VOYAGE.
For passages and full particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
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The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH".
Telephone No. 114.

ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Oruro, Nagpur, and Rampur.
For particulars apply to:—
EASTERN SHIP BROKERS AND AGENCL LTD.
Managing Agents.
Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
1478

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
TERLING RESERVE FUND. £ 1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
G. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid-up Capital £750,000
Reserve Liabilty of Shareholders £750,000
Reserve Fund £750,000
HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karaghi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:—London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES:—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20, Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras.
Cawnpore—Chandnasi.
London Office—2, White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E. C.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,58,73,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,19,321/4
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000/
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2¾ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906. INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH:—Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,50,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,25,00,000
RESERVE FUND	62,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE
BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 7,080,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager
50, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 215, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 50 per cent. Surrender Values if are the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to,
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary, pro tem.

SALES BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE 91 BALES MALKAPUR COTTON.
On SATURDAY, the 9th instant at 5 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green Colaba by order of Messrs. Dullerai and Co., and on account and at the risk of Seth Nandlal Achaldas of Malkapur.
91 bales cotton Malkapur.

AUCTION SALE OF 156 BALES COTTON AHMEDNAGAR.
On SATURDAY, the 12th instant at 5 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green Colaba, by order of Seth Jethabhoy Devji and on account and at the risk of Seth Dolatram Khushalchand of Ahmednagar.
156 bales cotton Ahmednagar.
The above goods are lying in the godown of Seth Jethabhoy Devji at Rani Lane No. 3.

VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KALBADEVI ROAD JUST OPPOSITE THE BHANGWADI.
On SUNDAY, the 13th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Dwarkadas Jugmohandas and Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Tulsidas Gordhandas Khatau the undermentioned very valuable landed properties on the premises.
FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the buildings standing thereon situate at Kalbadevi Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 181 square yards or thereabouts Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 704, New No. D/3208, Old Survey No. 27, New Survey No. C and F/1688 assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward Nos. 411 and 413 (2) and Street Nos. 10 and 12A and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by a common passage and beyond that by the property belonging to Govindrao Harischandra Joshi and others, on the West by another common passage and beyond that by the property secondly hereunder described, on the North by the property belonging to Moreswar Harischandra Joshi, and on the South by a passage and beyond that the property of Bhimji Raoji.
SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the building standing thereon situate at Kalbadevi Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 394 square yards or thereabouts Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 704, New No. D/3208, Old Survey No. 27, New Survey No. C. and F/1688 Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward Nos. 401-2 and 410 Street Nos. 133, 135, 137, 139 and 9 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the common passage and beyond that by the property firstly hereinabove described on or towards the West by the said Kalbadevi Road, on or towards the South by the property of Bhimji Raoji and on or towards the North by the property of Anandrao H. Joshi.
THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground situate at Kalbadevi Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement thirty-five square yards or thereabouts and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue together with the land firstly hereinabove described under Collector's Old Nos. 704, New No. D/3208, Old Survey No. 27, New Survey No. D and F/1688 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under the same numbers as the property firstly hereinabove described and bounded, on or towards the East by a passage and beyond that by the property belonging to Govindrao Hairschandra Joshi and others, on or towards the West by another common passage and beyond that by the property secondly hereunder described on the North by the property firstly hereinabove described and on or towards the South by the property of Bhimji Raoji.
FOURTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground situate at Kalbadevi Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement forty square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, together with the land secondly hereinabove described under Collector's Old No. 704, New No. D/3208, Old Survey No. 27, New Survey No. C & F/1688 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under the same number as the property secondly hereinabove described and bounded on or towards the East by the property firstly hereinabove described on or towards the West by the property secondly hereinabove described on or towards the South by the property of Bhimji Rowji and on or towards the North by a common passage.
FIFTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the pension and tax tenure together with the building standing thereon situate lying and being at Kalbadevi Street without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 405 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue together with the land hereafter described under the Old No. 704 and New No. 3208 Old Survey No. 27 and New Survey No. 1688 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 414 and street No. 13 and bounded on or towards the East by the land and chawls belonging to the Bombay Improvement Trust on or towards the West by the property sixthly hereinafter described on or towards the North by the property of Raghunath Mukund and Balaji W. Joshi Trustees for Bhalchandra Balaji Joshi and on or towards the South by the property of Laxmidas Bhimji and others.
SIXTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of pension and tax tenure situate lying and being at Kalbadevi Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 207 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue together with the land fifthly hereinbefore described under Collector's Old No. 704 Collector's New No. 3208 Old Survey No 27 and New Survey No. 1688 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under the same numbers as the property fifthly hereinbefore described and bounded on or towards the East partly by the property fifthly hereinbefore described and partly by the property of Raghunath Mukund and Balaji W Joshi Trustees for Bhalachandra Balaji Joshi on or towards the West partly by the property of Gumedali Laxminarayan and partly by the property above referred to on or towards the North by the property of late Khanderao Moroji and on or towards the South by the property of Laxmundas Bhimji and others.
For further particulars conditions of sale, and inspection of Title deeds apply to Messrs. Dharmsey and Co., Solicitors, at their office at 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.
P. S.—The front property is occupied by Messrs. the Benson Cycle Co., and others.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th June, 1920.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
The AUCTION SALE of the Very Valuable and Artistic Household Furniture, Sweet-toned Cottage Piano, Electro-Plate, Wares, Silverwares, Crockery, Rich Venetian, Glasswares and a Rich Garden.
Under instructions from the Executors of late Mr. N. M. Patel, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 12th, and SUNDAY the 13th June, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the "Lily", Cumballa Hill, opposite the Petit Sanatorium, the following consisting of rich drawing room suites, cabinets, rich silk-lined tapestry lady's chairs, teak and blackwood arm chairs, easy chair, washing tables, almyrahs, sweet-toned cottage piano, electric chandelliers, very rich inlaid and mirror doors almyrahs, wardrobes, single and double beds, mattresses, very rich and old choicest Chinese vases, jars, electro-plated wares, rich Venetian glass wares, silver wares, etc., etc.
The gardens plants will be sold after the furnitures.
The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF WATCHES AND VALUABLE WATCH-INSTRUMENTS.
Under Instructions from Kinneth M. I. Kemp, Esq., the official assignee of Bombay and the assignee of the estate and the effects of Edward Wilson, the insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 14th June, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 16, Apollo Street, the following articles.
Clock cases polishing machine, clock bell watch-maker's tables with materials and tools wrest watches, clock pictures small wall cupboards, etc., etc.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th June, 1920.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.
GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.
23, Churchgate Street.

AUCTION SALE OF KEATINGS POWDER.
SALE ON SATURDAY, 12TH JUNE, 1920, AT 2.30 P.M. (S. T.).
THE BOMBAY AUCTION COY. will sell by Public Auction at their room No. 23, Churchgate Street:—
10 cases Keating's Powder by the order of concerned office.
Also some household furniture such as drawing room, suite, cabinet almyrah Partition, Electric fan, carpet, old Type writing machine. Iron cot, Phonograph, safe, old pianola, etc., etc.
THE BOMBAY AUCTION CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th June, 1920.

JUST RECEIVED.
Just Received, a fresh consignment of Georgette blouses, dresses, ladies' underwears, underskirts, combinations, Knickers, night-dresses, Kimonos, Chemises, Camisoles, Sunshades, Bonnets, Chil drens' frocks and all and every article of wear
FOR
LADIES OF FASHION AND SOCIETY.
AHMED E. ESSA ALI
MERCER, MILLINER AND LADIES DRESSMAKER.
Telegraphic Address "ZIYA" Telephone No. 4791
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHTA & CO.—(Contd.)

hereinbefore described under Collector's Old No. 704 Collector's New No. 3208 Old Survey No 27 and New Survey No. 1688 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under the same numbers as the property fifthly hereinbefore described and bounded on or towards the East partly by the property fifthly hereinbefore described and partly by the property of Raghunath Mukund and Balaji W Joshi Trustees for Bhalachandra Balaji Joshi on or towards the West partly by the property of Gumedali Laxminarayan and partly by the property above referred to on or towards the North by the property of late Khanderao Moroji and on or towards the South by the property of Laxmundas Bhimji and others.
For further particulars conditions of sale, and inspection of Title deeds apply to Messrs. Dharmsey and Co., Solicitors, at their office at 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.
P. S.—The front property is occupied by Messrs. the Benson Cycle Co., and others.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th June, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.
89, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 2409.

AUCTION SALE OF 800 BAGS EGYPTIAN LOAF SUGAR.
On FRIDAY, the 11th day of June, 1920, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, by order of Atmaram Moolchand, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned defaulting purchases:
On account and at the risk of Messrs. Mahomed Reza Bushiri:—
Ex. s. s. "Ischia."
F. F. C. and Co., Ltd., 500 Bags Egyptian Loaf Sugar, 36 by 150
On account and at the risk of Messrs. Mirza Mahmood and Mirza Ahmed Shirazi.
Ex. s. s. "Ischia."
F. F. C and Co, Ltd., 300 Bags Egyptian Loaf Sugar, 36 by 150.
Goods are lying in the Bonded Warehouses and will be sold on Delivery orders.
Terms:—25 per cent. deposit and delivery within 2 days.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE EXTENSIVE LAND SUITABLE FOR CREATING BUILDINGS, SITUATE ON VINCENT ROAD, DADAR.
Under instructions from Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand Wadia & Co., attorneys for Goswami Maharaj Shri Dwarkesh Lalji Shri Vallabhraiji Maharaj, the owner of the property and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Dady Jeraujr Billimoria, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction on FRIDAY the 18th day of June, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises the following very valuable unmoveable property:—
A very valuable large piece of Land admeasuring roughly 55,000 square yards forming part of a larger piece admeasuring about 68,000 square yards situate on the east side of Vincent Road, Dadar.
For further particulars apply Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia & Co., attorneys for the owner of the property at their office at 65, Esplanade Road, Fort.
Conditions of sale will be ready four days before the date of the sale.
J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th June, 1920.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.
RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C. 2 C.C., 5 C.C., 10 C.C., and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for ½th prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides, TEST TUBES, AMPOULES, bottle shape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market raises. Trial Orders solicited.
S. N. GUNDI,
Wholesale Chemist,
Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

IMPORTERS
OF ALL SORTS OF TYPTWRITERS AND ASSESSORIES.
Rebuilt Remington and Oliver Typewriters are offered to the Public at a reduced price to make room for February shipment. Trial solicited.
Mangaldas Dayabhai & Coy.
B, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ARMITAGE & CO.

HIGH CLASS TAILORS & SHIRT. MAKERS CHEMICAL CLEANERS & DYERS.

New Stocks of Tropical Suitings and Tweeds, Shirtings, Hats, Ties, Umbrellas, Handkerchiefs, Topees. All Garments perfectly cut and tailored. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

REASONABLE PRICES.

103, Medows Street, 1st Floor.
(over Taraporewallas).

THE "EMPIRE" is a BRITISH-MADE TYPEWRITER. Hence efficiency combined with durability. Sole Agents, CITY SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BUILDINGS—Land and Buildings FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORRIES.

OVERLAND "4" brand new with standard equipment. Immediate delivery. Apply sharp Box 677, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1471

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. ABDUL GAFAR KHAN Contractor wants to see and communicate to the Cashier of the original B. Sakaram & Co., House Agents. Please write or see him at SITARAM BUILDING, Masan Tank. 1409

HOMEWARD PASSAGE.—Two First Class A passages for Marseilles per s.s. "LOYALTY" sailing on the 14th instant available. Please apply Box No. 689, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1558

FREE—1919 Annual of the International Trade Developer. A universal trade directory. Excellent opportunity to Importers and Exporters. Particulars from AMERICAN ADVERTISING SYNDICATE, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay. 1554

POST CARD PHOTO STUDIO, re-opened Gaiety Building under expert European Artist.
High class works kuaranted day or night, sun or rain. Rs. 10 per dozen Photos. 1480

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Enrolments proceeding for Government Auditing Diplomas, Banking, Secretarial and General Commerce Courses. Prof. DAVAR can be interviewed during business hours. 60, Esplanade Road. 1453

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—GRADUATE and UNDER-GRADUATE TEACHERS for Esplanade High School. Apply personally to the HEAD MASTER. 1539

WANTED—A CLERK, one knowing Gujarati will be preferred. Pay up to Rs. 50 according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 685, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chroncile." 1538

WANTED—An EUROPEAN with influence among Railways and Stores, generally for the secure of orders. Good salary to a competent person. Apply Box No. 660, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1391

WANTED—TEACHERS Matric and P.B. for the Birla High School, Dhandhuka. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to P. LAKHIA, Chairman, Birla High School, Committee, Dhandhuka. 1422

WANTED—A Gujarat speaking UNDER GRADUATE MASTER for the Khoja Khan Mohomed Habib Bhai A. V. school. Salary Rs. 45 plus Rs. 3 allowance per mensem. Apply personally with original testimonials to the HEADMASTER at 188-192, Samuel Street, Mandvi. 1552

WANTED—Two experienced English ACCOUNT CLERKS and a CASHIER, who can lodge security in cash Rs. 2,000 or in Government Paper worth Rs. 4,500 to join immediately. Good salary to qualified persons. Only experienced persons need apply to Post Box No. 524, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1541

WANTED—A CLERK in the office of the Municipal Secretary, Bombay, on Rs. 40—5—125 plus Rs. 10 Extraordinary Allowance. The applicants should have passed the Matriculation or the School Final Examination or an Examination equivalent thereto. A typist preferred. Apply to the SECRETARY. 1560

WANTED—GRADUATES, UNDER-GRADUATES, MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, TYPISTS, SHORTHAND TYPISTS, CLERKS, LADY SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON, SANITARY INSPECTORS, WORKMEN for metal Presses, HARE TRANSFER CLERKS, L.C.E. Lady clerks. Apply to Box No. 686, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1551

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BUNGALOW known as "Clyde House" on Mall Road at Cawnpore, fitted with Electric Installations and Fans. Consists of 3 Large shops in front also compound occupied by Singer & Co. For Photo, Plans, and further informations apply to DAWOOD HASHUM, East Street, Poona. 1542

FOR SALE

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY for genuine buyers of land in Kalyan. Plots situated on a most prominent public road. For full particulars apply to Box No. 678, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1485

STAMPS.—50 war armistice Rs. 3/2, 40 Sweden gas, 25 new Zealand 12 as., 20 Canada 6 as., 100 South Central America Rs. 2/4, 40 Australasia 12 as., 30 Poland Rs. 4/8, 50 Portuguese India Rs. 2/8, all different. PETER DE SOUZA, Sudder, Jhansi. 1537

SWORDS and DAGGERS.—Well-known house for Swords, Daggers, Sword Sticks (Guptis) and Spears from best and very reliable steel as used by Maharana Pratap the greatest Warrior of India at moderate price. Write for price list. Good terms to dealers. SINHA BROTHERS, Udaipur, Rajputana. 1536

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—ASHER MANSION, ground 1 and 3rd floor at Govalia Talao Forjet, Street. Apply to Messrs. GOKALDAS DAMODER, Mulji Jaitha Market, Dharmraj Gali. 1423

TO BE LET—BEAUTIFUL furnished BUNGALOW, for Princes and Nobles with billiard and Tennis on Nepeansey Road. Can also accommodate larger European and Japanese firms. Apply PRAGJI KHANDOOBHA DESAI, "Koonj Nivas" end of Napeans. Walkeshwar. 13

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED—An L.C.E. by the Pandharpur Municipality for the post of CHIEF OFFICER on Rs. 150 per month. Applicants should submit their applications with testimonials to the President of this Municipality up to 20th June, 1920.

(Sd.) G. S. BIDKAR,
President,
Pandharpur Municipality.
Pandharpur, 2nd June, 1920. 1426

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the Policy Holders and other constituents of the Bharat Insurance Company, Limited, Lahore that Messrs. Balkrishna Brothers, and Thakur Mool Singh Merchants and Agents, Jarivala Building, Sandhurst Road, Bombay No. 4 have been appointed our Chief Agents for Bombay. All concerned should communicate with them.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager,
Bharat Insuranee Co., Ltd.., Lahore.
1435

KIMJI DAVAL MEMORIAL FUND.

A certain number of monthly scholarships of Rs. 20 each, half of which are reserved for Lohanas, are to be granted to poor deserving students for HIGHER COMMERCIAL EDUCATION Applications to be addressed to either of the undersigned.

MATHURADAS VISSANJI.
3, Wallace Street, Fort.
VASSANJI JIWANDAS.
60, Broach Street, Danabunder.
1469

THE BURMAH OIL COY. LD.

THE ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL COY., LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the REMOVAL of the Bombay Agencies of the above Companies to No. 3, BALLARD ESTATE, Bombay.

SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th June, 1920. 1463

THE EASTERN CHEMICAL CO., LD. (ENGLAND.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the REMOVAL of the Bombay Office of the Eastern Chemical Coy., Ld. (England), from Taj Building, Wallace Street, to No. 3, BALLARD ESTATE, Bombay.

SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
Managing Agents.
1461

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the REMOVAL of the Bombay Office of Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co. to No. 3, BALLARD ESTATE, Bombay.

SHAW WALLACE & Co.
Bombay, 5th June, 1920. 1460

NOTICE,

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP which subsisted between Mr. T. D. Kapadia and myself, who carried on business as Architects, Engineers and Surveyors, at 44, Tamarind Lane in Bombay, under the name of T. D. Kapadia and Co., has been DISSOLVED as from 1st June, 1920, from which date I have been carrying on the same business my own name at Alice Building, Hornby Road.

J. M. HIRAMANEK.
Dated this 8th day of June, 1920. 1514

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

TO BE LET.—Two pacca built Godowns, recently completed at the corner of Reay Road and Sewree Road, Kala Chowky, capacity about 3,000 sq. ft. each on Main Road, most suitable for cotton storage.
For further particulars apply sharp between 3—5 p.m.
Address:—No. 2, Custom House Road, Fort.
JAFFERBHOY A. LALLJEE.
1503

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BAMANKUA MANGANESE CO., DD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the REMOVAL of the Bombay Office of the Bamankua Manganese Coy., Ltd., from Taj Building, Wallace Street, Bombay, to No. 3, BALLARD ESTATE, Bombay.

SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 5th June, 1920. 1462

NOTICE.

WANTED—One MISTRY, 8 BLACKSMITHS and one COPPERSMITH, accustomed to the Locomotive smithy works. Rate—Mistry Rs. 2-8-0 per day, Blacksmiths and coppersmith Rs. 2 per day to each.
Apply to the LOCO and CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT, B. S. Railway, Bhavnagar Para, stating qualifications. 1492

SELLING AGENTS WITH PAYMENT AND COMMISSION.

WANTED—Clever and energetic AGENTS and BROKERS throughout India for shares of Limited Companies. Monthly payment 50, and 100 rupees, according conditions, beside commission. We offer the best proposition to make money without interfering with anybody's actual occupation. All persons willing to earn a modest living with moderate work in his spare time.
Apply to Box No. 681, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1496

NOTICE.

FIRMS of suppliers of all sort of materials, who are desirous of dealing with this Municipality are requested to send up a fee of Rs. 5 for registration of their names. Those who are not so registered will not be consulted as to the requirements nor will circulars be sent to them.
Applications for registration should reach the undersigned on or before the 1st July, 1920.

(Sd.) G. N. TALATI.
Storekeeper,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office, Ahmedabad.
4th June, 1920. 1543

TO MEDICAL PROFESSION. NOVOCAIN

NOW

AVAILABLE.

THE ORIGINAL NON-IRRITANT LOCAL ANAESTHETIC. Does not contain Cocaine. Six to seven times less Toxic. Safest and most reliable Local Anaesthetic. Gold Medal International Congress of Medicine, 1913.
Prices and literature on application.
Manufactured by:

Messrs. SACCHARIN CORPORATION, Ltd.. (London).

Sole Agents India, Burma and Ceylon:—

Messrs. F. RUTTONSHAW & CO., Oak Lane, Bombay

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

TENDERS for the work of loading, unloadng and stacking coal and other fuel at the Parel and Bandra Running Sheds, Parel Workshops and Colaba Station for a period of nine months, commencing from 1st July, 1920, are invited and will be received in the Agent's Office on MONDAY, the 14th June, 1920, up to 1 p.m. Standard Time.
Forms of tender can be obtained from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Parel, at Re. 1 each. Earnest money amounting Rs. 500 (five hundred) must be deposited with the Assistant Auditor, Cash and Pay Branch, Bombay, by each tenderer and a receipt for the amount should be attached to the tender, otherwise it will not be considered (N. B. Currency Notes should not be sent with the tender).
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in part or whole.

A. C. OWEN,
Secretary.
1443

PRABHURAM AYURVEDIC COLLEGE.

THE LECTURES in the different courses of instructions will again begin from THURSDAY, the 1st July 1920.
New students for the studies for the distinction of Bhishagwar and the Graduate of the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College and for the certificates of Rasavaidya and Upavaidya will be admitted after testing their preliminary knowledge from Monday the 28th June to Wednesday 29th June.
Female students for the certificates of "Nurse" and "midwife" will be admitted on the same days.

POPAT PRABHURAM, L. M. S.,
Principal.
1210

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

THE FIRST TERM of the next Session commences on MONDAY, the 2nd August, 1920. Students who desire to enter the College should present themselves on that date at 10-0 a.m.
Fourteen scholarships (value Rs. 16 per mensem) will be awarded to students who have passed either the Matriculation, School Final, School Leaving Certificate or Government Service Examination. Residents of the Bombay Presidency are alone eligible. Those wishing to obtain scholarships must present themselves at the College on August 2nd and should enter their names as candidates as soon as possible.
Paying students unless qualified as above are required to pass the College Entrance Test held at the College on August 2nd and the following days.
All candidates must pass an examination in physical fitness held at the College on August 2nd and the following days and must produce certificates of moral character.
Further particulars may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

THE PRINCIPAL,
Bombay Veterinary College.
Parel, Bombay, 11th May, 1920.
941

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE GINNING FACTORY of 50 Plat Bros. five bearings Gins of the Nagar Ginning and Trading Co., Ld., is to be sold with the buildings, Boiler and Engine excluding the land. The land is acquired by on rent. The size of boiler is 6½ by 24 and the size of Engine is 12 by 21 compound. Both are of Marshall Sons and Company, one who wants to purchase it should see personally and settle the terms with Mr. Moolchand Doulatram the Managing Director of the above company. The machinery is in use and in good condition.

HARIKISON ASSARAM,
Ahmednagar, 7th June, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "SIAM MARU" having arrived from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.
K. SHIMA,
Manager.

MINERVA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it having been reported to the Directors of Minerva Mills, Limited, that Allotment Letter No. 601, standing in the name of Mr. Mooljee Chaturbhuj Vora did not reach the Allottee, a duplicate Allotment Letter has been issued which is marked as such, and the original Allotment Letter has been cancelled and is now of no effect.
All persons are warned against dealing in any way with the original Allotment Letter bearing the above number.
Dated this 9th day of June, 1920.

By Order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Managing Agents.
1549

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai COOVERBAI, daughter of Dorabji Cursetji Kola and widow of Cursetji Rustomji Kalapesi and MERWANJI HORMUSJI NICHOLSON, both of Bombay, Parsi inhabitants, the surviving trustees of the Indenture of Settlement dated 23rd July, 1904, and made between the said Bai Cooverbai of the one part and the said Bai Cooverbai and others of the other part have contracted for the absolute sale to our client Mr. MANEKSHAW RUSTOMJI SHROFF of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, with in 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Pansion and Tax-tenue, containing by admeasurement ninety square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 52, Collector's New No. 492 Old Survey No. 687 and New Survey No. 8760, together with the tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward No. 2494 and Street Nos. 9-11 all which premises are situate at and on the South side of Police Court Cross Lane, within the Fort, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded, on or towards the East by the property of Andhiaroo Jamsetji Byramji Saklatwala, on or towards the West by the property belonging to the Vendors, on or towards the North by the said Police Court Cross Lane and on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage and were formerly and are now in the occupation of tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 9th day of June, 1920.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1548

NOTICE.

IN the "Chronicle" of 3rd June, 1920, sale of immoveable property, situated at Kalbadevi Road, opposite Bhangwadi, bearing C Ward Nos. 401-2 and 410 and Street Nos. 133, 135, 137, 139 and 9, is along with other properties advertised by Messrs. Mehta and Co., under instructions from Messrs. Dwarkadas Jugmchandas and Co.
On the North of the above described property is situate the property of our clients Keshavrao Anandrao Harischandra Joshi and others bearing Street Nos. 141 and 143.
Notice is therefore hereby given to the public that:—

(1) The gully intervening between the properties of our clients and Dwarkadas Jugmohandas and Co. belongs to our clients absolutely.
(2) That the water pipe connection to the said property of Dwarkadas Jugmohandas and Co., which passes through our clients property, our clients have a right to disconnect and the owner of the said property of Dwarkadas Jugmohandas and Co. shall have to take a separate connection for themselves.
(3) All the windows towards the North of the said building of Dwarkadas Jugmohandas and Co. are new windows and have no right of air and light, the said windows open outwards and our clients' property, our clients call upon the owner of the property of Dwarkadas Jugmohandas and Co. to close the same and the said owner is bound to do so.

Dated this 9th day of June, 1920.

PURNANAND & CLUBWALLA,
Attorneys for Keshavrao Anandrao Harischandra Joshi and others.
1550

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the purchase of wastes of sorts, accumulated at the R. B. Motilal Poona Mills, Poona, up to 19th June, 1920. Samples can be seen at the Mills at Poona. Tenders which must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 will be received by the undersigned up till the noon of the 19th instant. The undersigned is not bound to accept any or highest tender. For further particulars apply at the Office of N. H. Moos, Esq., Bar-at-Law, Receivers in Suit No. 688 of 1917, 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 1519

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Dr. JAMNADAS DAYALJI, a partner in the firm of our clients Messrs. VALABHDAS and Co., Cotton brokers and Commission agents, retired from the said firm on 5th January, 1920, and Mr. Chhaganlal Deepchand, another partner in the said firm retired on the 5th day of Jue, 1920, all persons having business connections with the said firm should not therefore deal with the said Jamnadas Dayalji and Chhaganlal Deepchand regarding the dealings of the said firm and no monies due to the firm should be paid by any person to the said Jamnadas Dayalji and Chhaganlal Deepchand.

Dated this 8th day of June, 1920.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Attorneys for Messrs. Valabhdas Narandas and Co.
1540

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TREASURER of Charitable Endowments for the Territories subject to the Government of Bombay, has contracted with our clients The Yokohama Specia Bank, Ltd., a Banking Corporation incorporated in Japan and carrying on business in Bombay at Hornby Road, for the absolute sale to them, free from all claims and incumbrances, of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of leasehold land with the buildings or premises standing thereon known as "Albert Buildings," situate on the Esplanade Road, in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Nine hundred and ninety-five and two-ninths square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Collectors' New No. 16913 and New Survey No. 8/8463 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 3230 and 3231 and Street Nos. 2 and 4 and bounded, on or towards the North by Plot No. 58, on the map or plan of Government land, on the said Esplanade and leased to the Standard Life Assurance Co., Ltd., on or towards the East by Hornby Road, on or towards the South and South-West by a New Road and which land is known as Plot No. 16 of Government land of the Esplanade aforesaid and is situate in the Registration District of Bombay subject to and with the benefit of an Agreement, dated the 16th September 1891, as to a passage on the North side of the said piece of land excepting mines and minerals under the said premises and which premises are held under a Lease, dated the 2nd March, 1889, from the Secretary of State for India in Council for a term of Nine hundred and ninety-nine years commencing from the 15th day of December, 1883 and are in the occupation of the tenants of the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments.

Dated this 4th day of June, 1920.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
1547

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAHOMEDALLY MAMOOJI, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant has agreed to sell to our clients the property hereinafter mentioned
All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are herby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of land, situate on the South side of the Main Road, on the Board's First Nagpada Estate in the City and Island and Sub-registration district of Bombay which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of 728.13 square yards or thereabouts and which is bounded, on the North by the said Main Road, on the East by a temple, on the South by a service passage and on the North-East by Cross Road No. 33 of the said estate and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3692 and are assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 1663—69. Street No 7—12 and 1 New Nagpada.
SECONDLY.—All that piece of land, situate at the junction of Cross Roads Nos. 1 and 2 on the Board's First Nagpada Estate in the City and Island and Sub-Registration district of Bombay which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of 446.54 square yards or thereabouts and which is bounded on the North-East by a Service Passage, on the South-East by Plot No. 45 of the said First Nagpada Estate, on the South-West by the said Cross Road No. 2 and on the North West by the said Cross Road No. 1 which said piece of land is known as plot No. 46 of the said estate and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3692 and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 3687—88, Street Nos. 17 and 1 2nd Pirkhana Lane.

WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
123, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 9th June, 1920. 1526

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bai RAMABAI, widow of Balwant Balkrishna Kamat alias Balvant Balcrishna Kamat, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 3rd Parsivada, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

WAMANRAO BALVANT KAMAT, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 3rd Parsivada, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this fourteenth day of May in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 14th day of May, 1920.
Messrs. DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
1550

Grand Clearance Sale

New Stock of Boots and Shoes.

From 1920, a discount of annas two per Rupee will be allowed.

Rustom Khan & Co.,

KALBADEVI ROAD, PRAG MAHAL, BOMBAY.

FEVROL

A sure Preventive and Curative Italian Remedy, for

Malaria and Influenza.

Tried and recommended by Doctors, Hundreds of Certificates,

Can be had from:—

Messrs. Bilimoria & Co.

Chemists, Druggists, Provision and General Merchants

Princes Street, BOMBAY—2.

Think Imperially

When you think of buying a typewriter, think imperially!

Patriotism and prudence alike point to the 'Empire' as the only machine for you.

Rs. 250.

Ffx on an 'Empire' and you fix on the best.

Send for Free Descriptive Booklet.

Empire Typewriter Agency,

281, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY WASHING Co.

MILITARY SQUARE.

Opposite Watson's Hotel, Fort.

Pioneer Cleaners.

35 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Beware of real dry cleaning without aid of water. Felt hats cleaned within two hours. Suits and Dresses within six hours, charge extra except white flannels.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

THIS PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, BOMBAY.

The subscription list will Open on THURSDAY the 10th day of JUNE 1920 and close on or before FRIDAY the 25th day of JUNE 1920.

The Jubblepore Portland Cement Co., Ld.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.)

SHARE CAPITAL - - - Rs. 50,00,000

Divided into 50,000 shares of Rs. 100 each.

Issue of 32,000 shares of Rs. 100 each.

Payable:---Rs. 10 on application, Rs. 15 on allotment,

And the balance in such calls as the directors may make.

Of this issue of 32,000 shares, 2,000 shares equal to Rs. 2,00,000 are to be issued and credited as fully paid up, 15,000 shares have been reserved for directors and their friends and the remaining 15,000 shares are now offered to the public for subscription.

DIRECTORS.

SIR SASSOON DAVID, BART., Merchant, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, BART., Merchant, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
MR. MULRAJ KHATAU, Merchant, Oriental Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
THE HON. MR. PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS, Merchant, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
MR. RUSTOMJI BOMANJI BOMAN-BEHRAM, Merchant, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
MR. RAMNARAIN HURNANDRAI, Merchant, Mount Pleasant Road, Bombay.
MR. JAHANGIR BOMANJI BOMAN-BEHRAM, Merchant, 11, Elphinstone Circle Fort, Bombay.
MR. F. E. DINSHAW, Solicitor, 54 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUDITORS.

MESSRS. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Graham's Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay
MESSRS. S. B. BILIMORIA & Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. PAYNE & CO., Solicitors, 54, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS.

MESSRS. C. MACDONALD & CO., 11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

No. 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed to acquire a concession granted by the Hounourable the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, to Mr. P. C. Dutt for quarrying limestone and to put up a cement factory at a suitable site near Jukehi in the Jubbulpore District. The area (of three square miles) to be comprised in the lease from Government is adjacent to the East Indian Railway with which the works will be connected by a short siding.

The deposits of limestone and clay over the area have been examined by Messrs. Davies Harman and Co., Mining Engineers of Calcutta.

The raw materials have been proved by extensive tests to be eminently suitable for the production of a high quality Portland Cement and the supply of such raw material is practically unlimited.

As the factory will be erected adjacent to the quarries the cost in transit of raw material to the Works will be reduced to a minimum while the cement will be loaded direct into Railway Company's wagons on the works.

The plant will be of the most up-to-date type for the manufacture of Portland Cement and will be capable of turning out about 36,000 tons per annum; provision will be made for duplicating the machinery later.

The present Company will be an entirely separate concern from theKatni Cement and Industrial Co., Ltd., but will not be a rival Company and will be managed with a view to the mutual benefit of both. The Katni Cement and Industrial Co., Ltd., will hold a part of the capital of this Company.

The minimum subscription on which the directors may proceed to allotment is 3,000 shares.

The following agreements have been entered into:

(1) An agreement dated the 3rd day,of June 1920,and made between the Company of the one part and Messrs. C. Macdonald and Co. of the other part, whereby the latter have been appointed agents of theCompany for a period of 30 years and thereafter until they resign at a remuneration of 10% on the net profits.

(2) An agreement dated the 3rd day of June, 1920, and made between Mr.P. C. Dutt of the one part, and the Company of the other part, for the acquisition by the Company of the concession above referred to.

Mr. Mulraj Khatau, Mr. Rustomji Bomanji Boman-Behram and Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Boman-Behram are members of the firm of Messrs.C. Macdonald and Co. and as such are interested in the foregoing first mentioned agreement.

The purchase price for the sale of the above concession has been fixed at Rs. 2,00,000 which will be satisfied by the allotment of 2,000 shares credited as fully paid up.

By a letter dated the 3rd day of June 1920 Mr.Sangidas Jesiram has agreed to underwrite 30,000 shares in the Company at a commission of 2% on the amount thereof.

The following are the provisions of the Articles of Association of the Company as to the qualification and remuneration of directors:

93. The qualification of a director shall be the holding of ordinary shares in the Company of the nominal value of Rs. 10,000.

94. A first director may act before acquiring his qualification, but shall in any case acquire the same within one month from his appointment; and unless he shall do so, he shall be deemed to have agreed to take the said shares from the Company, and the same shall be forthwith allotted to him accordingly.

95. The remuneration of every director shall be such sum not exceeding Rs. Rs. 100 as the directors may fix for every meeting of the board attended by him.

115. If any director, being willing, shall be called upon to perform extra services (which expression shall include work done by a director as a member of any committee formed by the directors or in relation to signing share-certificates), or to make any special exertions in going or residing out of Bombay or otherwise for any of the purposes of the Company, the Company shall remunerate the director so doing either by a fixed sum or by a percentage of profits or otherwise as may be determined by the directors. and such remuneration may be either in addition to or in substitution for his or their share in the remuneration above provided.

The preliminary expenses payable by the Company are estimated at Rs. 7,000 exclusive of underwriters' commission.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the above agreements and underwriting letter can be inspected at the registered office of the Company at any time during business hours.

Application for shares should be made upon the form accompanying this prospectus and sent to the Company's agents together with a remittance of the amount payable on application.

This issue of shares is subject to the condition that the certificates of the sharee will be completed and ready for delivery within twelve months after the allottment of the shares.

Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the remaining payments.

Failure to pay any future instalment on shares allotted when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained at the registered office of the Company.

Dated Bombay, the 3rd day of June 1920.

(Sd.) SASSOON DAVID.
(Sd.) COWASJEE JEHANGIR,
(Sd.) MULRAJ KHATAU by his attorney F. E. Dinshaw
(Sd.) PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS.
(Sd.) R. B. BOMAN-BEHRAM by his constituted attorney J. B. Boman-Behram.
(Sd.) RAMNARAIN HURNANDRAI.
(Sd.) J. B. BOMAN-BEHRAM.
(Sd.) F. E. DINSHAW.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

The Jubblepore Portland Cement Company, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT., 1913).

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

Issue of 32,000 shares of Rs. 100 each.

To,

The Directors of

THE JUBBLEPORE PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to the Company's Agents Messrs. C. Macdonald and Co. the sum of Rs._____being a deposit of Rs. 10 per share in respect of_____shares of the abovenamed Company, I request you to allot me that number of shares and I hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me upon the terms of your Prospectus dated the 3rd day of June 1920, and the Memoradum and Articles of Association of the Company; and I authorise you to place my name on the register of members of the Company in respect of the shares allotted to me. I also agree to pay the further instalments due in respect of the said shares in accordance with the terms of the Prospectus.

It is understood that the Company may issue a certificate in respect of the above shares at any time within a year from the date of allotment.

Name in full _____

Address _____

Description _____

Date _____

Usual Signature _____

THE JUBBLEPORE PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

RECEIPT.

RECEIVED the_____day of_____192__

from_____the sum of

Rupees_____being a deposit of Rs. 10 per share on_____shares in the abovenamed Company.

For the Jubblepore Portland Cement Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

(This receipt should be preserved to be exchanged hereafter for a Share Certificate).

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE To-day 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The Laughingest Screen Comedy of the Year.

TOMMY ATKINS IN BERLIN

OR

"YANKEE DOODLE IN BERLIN"

Six reels of Smashing Comedy, beautiful bathing belles, wild burlesque, striking beauty, hair-raising thrills and wonderful girls.

MACK SENNET'S BATHING BELLES

-th-o-s-e d-a-in-ty M-a-i-d-e-n-s

whose wholesome Capers have delighted millions on the Screen.

PATHE'S PICTORIAL The latest Invention of the Cinema

"AROUND THE TOWN" The Latest Film Novelty

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.

Every day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF THE POPULAR PICTURE BILL

"Wisp O' the Woods."

An excellent drama showing the true affection of a young millionare for a very poor girl. After a series of adventure, he succeeds in marrying her.

ALSO A FINE COMIC.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT.

Prices: Re. 1-8; Re. 1; Ans. 8 and 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

NOTE.

Special Trams.

CAR to Colaba via Bombay Gymkhana from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

CAR to Victoria Gardens via Charni Road, Foras Road, Clare Road, Byculla, from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

CAR to Prince's and Victoria Docks from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—which is opposite to Royal Opera House—proceeding on Sandhurst Road, and crossing Charni Road, Khetwadi, Falkland Road, Null Bazar, Duncan Road, Bhindi Bazar and Doongri Road.

THE EMPRESS

A STARTLING

ANNOUNCEMENT

COMMENCING

Next Saturday

12TH JUNE

TWO SUPER SERIALS

in one Programme. In addition to the current serial

A FIGHT FOR MILLIONS

A NEW

1,200 HORSE POWER SERIAL

"The Scarlet Runner"

"The Scarlet Runner"

will commence next Saturday 12th

IMPERIAL THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

The Last Three Episodes of

THE BLACK SECRET

featuring

Pearl White

EPISODE 13th — The Wings of Mystery
" 14th — The Hidden Way
" 15th — The Secret Host

PATHE GAZETTE

News from everywhere.

Time:—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Matinee:—Sat. & Sun. and Bank Holidays, 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.

COMING

BOUND AND GAGGED

OR

Around the World on Nothing

featuring

George B. Seitz

and

Marguerite Aurtot

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE

T. DANIEL FRAWLEY

Presents the

FRAWLEY COMPANY

in Repertoire

To-day Thursday, 10th June at 9-30 p.m.

"LIGHTNIN"

The Great American Success.

To-morrow Friday, 11th June at 9-30 p.m.

"THE FORTUNE HUNTER"

For the first time in Bombay.

Saturday, 12th June

"THREE WISE FOOLS"

The Popular Comedy Drama.

Sunday, June 13th

REDUCED PRICE MATINEE

at 5-30 p.m.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE

"FAIR AND WARMER"

The most amusing farce ever written.

Farewell Matinee at REDUCED PRICES

BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.

up to 6 p.m.—After 7 p.m.at the Theatre

Daily at 6-30 p.m.

"SOULS IN PAWN"

A Drama of Love and murder.

Now remain only

TWO DAYS MORE

to see the magnificent Vitagraph Photoplay offered this Week by Messrs K. D. and Brothers

"THE WOLF"

(6,000 feet)

Featuring the celebrated Star

Earle Williams

in the principal role.

Four Shows Daily at 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

Did you have a taste of thrills in

Smashing Barriers?

Brothers, Vitagraph Super-serial featuring

William Duncan

A SMASHING

Melodrama of Risk and Romance in the great outdoors and lumberlands.

SECOND INSTALMENT

Also a roaring comedy of

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

Daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 at

CINEMA MAJESTIC,

Girgaon.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

VITAGRAPH'S SERIAL OF SUPREME MELODRAMA
4th and 5th Episodes "THE PRECIPICE HORROR" and "THE PATH ON THRILLS"

Commencing. Sat. 12th June 1920 **"THE SCARLET RUNNER"**

THE 1200 HORSE POWER MOTOR SERIAL

A Remarkable Programme! 2 Serials Running To-gether!!

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 8th June 1920.

Names of observations taken at 5 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barrometer corrected to 32 deg. Fass.	29.540 Inches.
Temperature of Air	84.5 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.9 "
Dew Point	74.0 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.712 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	6.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	91 0 "
Minimum do. do.	81.4 "
General Direction of wind from midnight to midnight	SSE.,S.S.E.
Movement of wind	402 miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00 Inches
Total all during month	0.39 "
Do. do. to date	1.61 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 9th	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of week	Day of month	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time	HIGH WATER Depth on Sill	LOW WATER Day of month	LOW WATER Bombay mean Time	LOW WATER Depth on Sill
	June	h. m.	ft. in.	June	m.	ft. in.
Wed.	9	m 3 37	24 4	9	m 0 20	19 1
		3 56a	25 1		10 42a	19 4
Thu.	10	m 4 40	24 8	10	m 10 24	24 10
		4 22a	25 10		11 52a	18 10
Fri	11	m 0 40	25 10	11	m 0 15	0 0
		1 0a	26 0		7 5a	19 1
Sat.	12	m 7 17	25 1	12	m 0 54	18 0
		7 0a	25 9		1 12a	20 6
Sun.	13	m 8 31	26 2	13	m 1 50	16 4
		8 5a	26 7		2 24a	20 1
Mon.	14	m 9 20	25 7	14	m 2 43	9 10
		9 0a	25 9		3 22a	5 6
Tues.	15	m 10 24	24 8	15	m 3 30	14 10
		10 7a	27 3		4 34a	18 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June	Sunrise	Sunset
8	5h. 7m.	7h. 4m.
9	5h. 6m.	7h. 4m.
10	5h. 6m.	7h. 5m.
11	5h. 6m.	7h. 4m.
12	5h. 6m.	7h. 4m.
13	5h. 6m.	7h. 4m.
14	5h. 6m.	7h. 4m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 9th JUNE 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total Jan. 1st. Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure, Jan 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	87.9	79.0	79	—	—	
Do. (6 h)	97.1	82.7	82	—	6.97	+2.91
Jask	95.2	86.0	77	—	—	—
Muskat						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	111.6	88.5	78	0.65	2.51	
Rawalpindi	101.9	78.0	47	—	5.93	+0.58
Lahore	110.3	77.6	76	0.30	3.29	—2.58
Hissar	113.3	84.3	51	0.15	3.33	—0.54
Ambala	113.0	81.0	65	0.13	4.50	—0.48
Delhi	111.8	82.6	73	—	2.07	—1.80
UNITED PROVINCES—						—1.81
Agra	115.3	90.3	74	0.24	2.41	
Allahabad			82	0.50	3.98	+0.05
Manipuri			84	0.39	2.65	—0.32
Jhansi	115.0	90.2	64	—	1.65	—0.56
Cawnpore	113.2	88.4	57	0.08	2.74	+2.36
Allahabad	113.6	87.5	65	1.70	4.86	—0.9
CENTRAL INDIA & RAJPUTANA				0.51	0.94	+4.69
	107.	80.	46	—	5.90	+4.83
	108.	68.	44	—	1.56	—1.28
			49	—	1.55	—1.19
			72	0.57	4.59	+1.57
			42	—	5.	+5.28
			50	0.14	1.88	—0.48
Ajmere	95	49	46	0.0	5.15	+0.24
Nasirabad	106	84	41	0.09	3.31	—1.08
Mt. Abu	107	80	57	—	2.55	—0.96
Jodhpur	107.	78	50	—	2.33	—0.21
KARACHI—						
Karachi	91.0	81.6	73	—	1.50	+0.86
Hyderabad	86.2	81.8	74	—	0.78	—0.34
Mirpur Khas	89.8	75.8	83	0.25	7.75	—0.34
Jacobabad	91.5	76.0	66	0.12	5.86	+3.33
SOUTH DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	100.8	70.9	66	0.07	2.80	+0.08
Ahmednagar	91.6	73.8	59	—	4.91	+3.10
Poona	91.5	72.0	67	—	3.62	+1.31
Sholapur	95.8	72.7	61	0.04	2.28	+0.71
Bijapur	90.0	71.2	78	1.19	5.00	+0.41
Belgaum	74.8	67.1	88	0.47	6.34	+0.52
Aurangabad	96.1	77.7	61	—	3.16	+1.14
Nizamabad (Indr)	103.9	81.4	48	—	3.35	—0.80
Hyderabad	97.5	75.2	69	—	12.84	+9.70
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore	80.8	77.6	85	—	13.66	+6.44
Calicut	83.2	77.7	89	—	24.20	+13.69
Cochin	86.4	77.8	79	0.78	38.40	+10.44
Colombo	87 6	79.4	94	0.14	48.17	—1.17
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	105.8	79.0	79	—	13.83	+5.87
Bellary	105.8	74.7	53	—	7.39	+5.88
Cuddapah	104.9	80.9	68	—	10.49	+4.06
Madras	101.8	80.0	74	—	27.41	+6.59
Bangalore	83	68.1	83	0.40	9.68	+2.66
Coimbatore	88.6	73.1	71	—	8.86	+1.08
Trichinopoly	101.1	80.8	66	—	25.75	+13.57
Negapatam	100.8	80.2	79	—	36.27	+20.75

A Madras message dated June, 6th says:—

It is understood that Mr. Justice Bakewell who recently went to England by reason of ill health is retiring. (A.P.)

west Rajputana. The falls have been very heavy in the south Konkan where Mormugao and Karwar report 6.24 in. and 3.74 in. respectively. Seas are now rough between Mangalore and Mormugao. The storm has moved further in a north-westerly direction and the sea has become moderate on the Kathiawar coast.

Nearly general rain is again likely on the west coast and a decrease in the south Konkan with an increase in the north is probable. A few falls may occur in Gujarat, Kathiawar and the Bombay Deccan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 8th June 1920:—

The storm has moved out to the centre of the Arabian Sea and is apparently a severe storm. It will probably travel away in a westerly direction and the monsoon may then penetrate further inland. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, and on the west coast of the Peninsula and local in the Bombay Deccan and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Bihar, Kashmir, the Central Provinces and Mysore.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Mergui, Moulmein one inch, Tavoy two; Rangoon, Toungoo three-quarters; Narayanganj, Barisal one and a half; Saugor Island, Mymensingh three-quarters; Berhampore, Darjiling one; Naya Dumka a half; Seoni a quarter; and Mercara two.

A western disturbance is entering Kashmir.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 9th.

S S Upada, Lane, Marmagoa.
S S Siam Maru, Tamaiyami, Kobe, etc.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Prinz Ludwig, Ram, London.
S S Clan Matheson, Redford, Colombo.
S S Umfuli, Draper, Colombo.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Burpeta for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Shwedayon for Rangoon.
Steamer City of Melborne, for Rangoon.
Steamer City of Canteen for Calcutta.

S S Upapa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Upada, 3382 tons, Captain C. H. Lane, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmagao, with a general cargo.

S. S. Siam Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Siam Maru, 4583 tons, Captain D. Tamayumi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, etc., with a general cargo.

S S Prinz Ludwig:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Prinz Ludwig, 5688 tons, Captain P. S. Ram, will sail to-day for London with a general cargo.

S. S. Clan Matheson:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson, 3,452 tons, Captain L. J. Redford, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Colombo, with ballast.

S. S. Umfuli:—The steamer Umfuli, 1,500 tons, Captain H. G. Draper, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Colombo, with same cargo and 1 passenger.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS,

Wednesday 9th June 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Dunera	China	N F	M M & Co
O/R Olympia	Liverpool	12-6	Graham & Co
D/E Kheyroo	Red Sea	10-6	T M & Co
H Shinkai Maru	N F	N F	N Y Kaisha
M Egypt	N F	N F	M M & Co
Offside			
Syria	N F	N F	M M & Co
N Rheinfels	Hull	5-6	Graham & Co
P City of Canton	N F	N F	Graham & Co
Q Diwara	Shanghai	N F	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL

Kaveri	Bhavnagar	5-6	K N & Co
Irrawadi	Marmagoa	5-6	K N & Co
Sabarmati	Marmagoa	5-6	K S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Naderli	Aden	16-6	T M & Co
3 Pentakota	Basreh	12-6	M M & Co
4 Behrein	P Gulf	11-6	T M & Co
7 Tenshin Maru	Kobe	18-6	N Y Kaisha
8 Tartar Prince	Antwerp	13-6	T M & Co
9 Morocco	New York	N F	J F & Co
10 Chrusata	Liverpool	13 6	W & A G & Co
12 Upada	N F	N F	M M & Co
14 Parpeta	N F	N F	M M & Co
15 Sydos	Basien	N F	P S N Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Clan Robertson	N F	N F	J F & Co
2 Nagoya	Calcutta	12-6	M M & Co
3 A I Veena	N F	N F	M M & Co
4 Morinda	London	24-6	M M & Co
5 Jelena	London	12-6	T M & Co
6 Siwa	N F	N F	M M & Co.
7 [illegible]	Hull	12-6	J Lumly & Co
8 Anapolis	Calcutta	21-6	J F & Co
9 Seamless	Hull	12-6	Graham & Co
11 Feiripa	Aden	14-6	Wallace & Co
13 Aaron	Zanzibar	17-6	M M & Co

EXPORTS.

June 9.

S S Circassia for Liverpool—211 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 228 bales cottonny Ralli Bros, 25 bales wool Lyon, Lord and Co., 100 bales cotton Hirji Nensey and Co., 25 bales wool David Sassoon and Co.

S S Circassia for Barcelona—100 bales cotton M B Kaisha.

S S Circassia for Marseilles—25 cwts gum olibanum E Nowroji and Co.

S S Morocco for New York—355 bales coir matting B R Parelwalla and Co.

S S Aliest for London—15 bales tanned leather The Asian Transit Co., 380 bales hemp M B Kaisha, 475 cwts dry ginger Y Jamnadass, 20 cwts gum tragolanth David Sassoon and Co, 14 bales woolen carpets Dowell and Co., 150 bales nemp L Ebramji, 66 bales hemp F F Campbell and Co., 108 cwts gum tragancanth Ally Bros.

S S Hatarana for Hamburg—200 cwts rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Hatarana for Antwerp—6,006 cwts linseed E D Sassoon and Co., 50 bales cottonfly Ralli Bros.

S S Tatar Prince for Hamburg—168 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 9 bales cotton yarn A M Menta and Co., 55 bales cottonfly M C Kathia, 50 bales cotton K H Kayani and Co.

S S Tatar Prince for Antwerp—28 cwts Ind gum P Cooverji & Co., 24 bales cottonfly C Chandulal and Co., 1 bale cottonfly V A Save.

S S Tatar Prince for Gothenburg—100 bales cotton K H Kayani and Co.

S S Tatar Prince for Hamburg—102 bales cottonfly V A Save.

S S Rheinfels for Hull—10,000 cwts linseed Strauss and Co Ltd., 4,000 cwts linseed The Bombay Company Ltd., 10,000 cwts castorseed L F Barraclough and Co., 17,315 cwts cotton seed Louis Dreyfus and Co., 2,400 cwts cotton seed Ralli Bros.

S S City of Exeter for Liverpool—3,510 cwts cotton seed Louis Dreyfus and Co., 4,800 cwts linseed Sanday and Co.

S S Dilwara for Shanghai—1 bale cotton twist G Bomanjee and Co.

S S Dilwara for Hongkong—4 bales cotton carpets W Asgomull.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 7th.

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Livepool		4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		"
" " Sales of East Indian		"
" " Imports		"
Mid. American Spot		29.13
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels.		74.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	July	37.43
	Oct.	35.77
	Jan.	34.15
New Orleans 10 a.m.	July	35.50
	Oct.	35.02

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool June 8th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To day's prices.
June	
July	25.47
Aug.	
Sept.	24.40
Oct.	24.04
Nov.	"
Dec.	"
Jan.	22.63
Feb.	"
March	"
April	"
May	21.59

Prices taken at 10 19 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool June 7th.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	25.51
July	25.45
Aug.	25.08
Sept.	24.53
Oct.	24.13
Nov.	23.63
Dec.	23.19
Jan.	22.89
Feb.	22.53
Mar.	22.17
April.	21.91
May	21.65

Liverpool. June 8th:

Months.	To-day's price.
July.	25.40
Oct.	24.00
Jan.	22.65
May.	21.98

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool. June 7th.

M.G. Bengal Good		11.23
" " Fully Good		12.01
" " Fine		12.50
No. 1 Oomra Good M. G.		17.25
" " Fully Good M. G.		18.25
" " Fine		19.25
Broach Good M. G.		19.50
" Fully Good		21.19
" Fine		21.50
Broach Solade Good		11.07
" Fully Good		11.12
" Fine		12.32

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York. June 7th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	8,000
Day's Export to Great Britain	1,000
" " to Continent	1,000
Futures at New York July	28.49
" " Oct.	25.67
" " Jan.	24.98
Spot Cotton at New York	40.00
" " Orleans	41.00
Futures at New Orleans July	33.54
" " Oct.	25.52
Fair Rio Coffee (N1. 7 Quality)	10 3/8
Demand Bills	3.89.75
Silver Commercial Bars	64 1/4

New York. June 8th:

Futures at New York July	28.50
" " Oct.	25.66
" " Jan.	23.82

MONEY MARKET.

London. June 7th:

Rentes 2%	60
Bar Silver Spot	54 3/8
" 2 months hence	54 1/2

Closing Tone of Silver:—Business Small Quiet.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th ultimo.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 3/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	7 1/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " 6 "	7 5/8
Bar Gold (per oz.)	105/9
Interest day to day loans	4 3/4
" 7 day market loans	5 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers	"
Rupees 32½	18 1/2
Rupee Paper 32½	18 1/2
Indian Stock 3½% (Sterling Loan)	58 1/2
Government Securities 5%	89 3/4
4% On London at Paris: France	51.65

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	473
Hongkong Bank	£110½
National Bank	£22

WAR LOANS

London. June 7th.

Funding Loan 4 %	£89 1/8
Victory Loan 4 %	£77 1/8
5 %	£85 1/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 7th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs. Paid	84
Australian—61lbs. Paid	90

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Gaserat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Nominal	£42½
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex Ship May June Sellers	£30
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex Ship June-July Quoted	£42½
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) June-July Buyers Paid	£37½
Rapeseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) June-July Buyers Dull	£14
Cents Requested:—June July Sellers	£30
Linseed Calcutta June-July Sellers	..

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£105
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£95½
Copper Braziers	£170
Yellow Metal	15½
Hard Spelter	37
Corrugated Sheets	£59½

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Value	97
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Value	89
Do. Do. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Value	99

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-August Sellers	2/1½
Plantation First Latex Crepe June Value	2/0½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

June 9.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 437 for Fully Good Broach July August and fluctuated between Rs. 434½ and Rs. 436½. At about 3-0 p.m. the quotation was Rs. 435. The bazaar closed at Rs. 435. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 436, declined to Rs. 435 and closed at Rs. 440.

Ready cotton continues quiet.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July-Aug.	44 0
Fully Good Bengal	July	220
Fine Oomras	July	220
Southerns	June	468
"	July-Aug.	468

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD,

QUOTATIONS 9th JUNE 1920.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	July	227
Fully Good M.G. Broach	July-Aug.	435
Fine M.G. Oomras	July.	276
Good M.G. Southerns	May-June	"
" "	July-Aug.	"

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	per Candy.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	"	260	240	215	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab	"	265	240	215	"
M.G. Oomras No. 3.	340	310	280	"	"
Central P. No. 1	410	385	335	"	"
M.G. Central No. 2	385	360	310	"	"
M.G. Broach	"	510	460	675	"
M. G. P. American	"	"	"	"	"
Saw G. Dharwar	"	"	"	"	"
M.G. Dholleras	"	"	"	"	"
M.G. Southerns	"	"	"	"	"
M.G. Oomra No. 4.	"	"	"	"	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 8th June 1920:

Cotton	10,603 Bales
Wheat	21 517 Qwts
Linseed	14,725 "
Rape etc	6 566 "
Gingellyseed	1,791 "
Poppyseed	3,516 "
Groundnuts	1,232 "
Castorseed	179 "
Rice	4,212 "
Myrabollams	9,002 "
Cottonseed	29,428 "
Mowraseed	Nil.
Grain	9 741 "
Jowar	1,347 "
Maize	Nil.
Barley	412 "
Bariree	3,694 "

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 9th 1920

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	2 0 1/4
Bank Demand	2 0 3/8
Doc. Acceptance 8m/b	2 1 1/4
Fcs. Demand	460
American Dollars	284½
Hongkong	187½
Shanghai	257
Japan	129½
Singapore	116

Market Quiet

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKET.

Daily Quotation Rates

Bombay, June 9th:

	Rates per lb. Rs a p
Davids No. 10	0 15 6
Shapurji No. 10½	0 14 6
Currimbhoy No. 12½	1 3 6
Shapurji No. 6½	0 11 6
Japan No. 40/1	2 12 6
Do. No. 42/2	2 12 6
Do. No. 2/40	2 12 6

WHEAT AND SEEDS QUOTATIONS.

Bombay June 9th 1920, 5-30 p.m.

	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Bale Delivery Rs. a. p.
Rata White Delhi 78-80	61/61	0 0 0
" Cawnpore 79-80	57/58	0 12 0
Rahtaoli Bengal	52/53	0 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12 4 0	12 12 0
" Cawnpore	11 14 0	12 6 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	12 2 0	13 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	15 6 0	16 10 0
" Thin	15 14 0	16 6 0
Teoriseed, White 36-16	85/90	13 0 0
" Grain 78-80	8/85	16 0 0
" Gular 69-60	75 0 0	12 0 0
" Black	72 0 0	14 0 0
Poppyseed, White	17 8 0	18 0 0
Groundnuts	85/90	---
Mowraseed	---	---
Barley	5/42	---
Rasoorseed	57/58	12 0 0
Linseed September	16 3 0	---

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, June 9.

Bar Gold Ready Rs. 22/2.

EXCHANGE.

T T on London 2/0 3/8
D D on London 2/0½
Credit 3 Msd/a 2/1½
D D on Paris Frcs 480.
Credit 3 Msd/a Frcs 555.
T T on Japan Rs. 135 N
60 D/st Japan Rs. 120 N
American Cross Rate S 3091
Paris Cross Rate Frcs 50.65
London Silver Spot D 48-3/8
London Silver forward D 48½
Italian Corss Rate 66.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Bonds 88
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-22 99/8
4 per cent Conversion Loan 80.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 91.
3½ per cent Paper 59/4.
4 per cent Port Trust long dated 67.
4 per cent Port Trust short dated 64/8.
4 per cent Municipal long dated 65.
4 per cent Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust long dated 65.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 88.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary 91/8 to 92/8.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 9 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was closed to-day.

DEPRESSED CLASSES CONFERENCE.

WANTED ADEQUATE REPRESENTATION IN COUNCIL.

(From a Correspondent.)

The All-India Depressed Classes Conference met in Nagpur on the 30th and 31st May and the 1st June 1920. H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapore presided. Though the Madras Presidency was very poorly represented the Conference was attended by delegates from all parts of India. Over 10,000 men and women from the depressed classes were present and two ladies actually moved resolutions in the Conference. The following were among the important resolutions are given below:—

(1) This Conference of the All-India Depressed Classes being convinced that it would be impolitic to transfer any of the subjects of administration to the popular control unless the various legislative bodies are so constituted as to give effect to the real voice of the people and that these several legislative bodies cannot be made really representative of the people in the present priest-ridden and caste-ridden social life of this country without extended suffrage and communal electorates it,

(a) most emphatically repudiates the rules promulgated under the Reforms Act for the constitution of provincial councils and the Legislative Assembly as the same are calculated to endow with political power those classes of the Hindoos who have under their control the social, religious and economic life of the people and

(b) as the several governments concerned have failed to respect the admonition of the Joint Committee to provide the depressed classes with adefuate representation to enable them to protect themselves against their social oppressors this Conference urges on the Joint Committee to make good their desire by revising the rules so as to give the depressed classes of Bombay and C. P. and Berar five seats each in the provincial councils of the two administrations.

(2) This Conference of the All-India Depressed Classes is alarmed to find the D. C. M. Society devoted as it is known to be, to the Social, religious and economic emancipation of the Depressed Classes in India advocates that "the representatives of Depressed Classes be returned to the several councils by co-option by the elected members of the councils concerned, and not by nomination nor by election by any communal separate electorates" and in view of the fact that if the power of selecting representatives be given as is proposed by the D. C. M. Society to the majority of the elected members of the councils only such men from amongst the depressed classes who will acquiece in the *status quo* which it is the desire of all the depressed classes to revise with a view to establish liberty, equality and fraternity in the mutual relations of the Indian people this Conference declares that the D. C. M. owing to this has forfeited the confidence of the depressed classes.

(3) This Conference of the All-India Depressed Classes regrets that the British Government which owes its very establishment to the loyal services of the Depressed Classes has made no special efforts for their elevation and requests the Government of India and the several provincial governments be pleased to open special departments with an advisary board composed of the members of the depressed classes to look after their social and economic betterment.

(4) This Conference of the All-India Depressed Classes condemns the vulgar and violent criticisms levelled against the Maharaja of Kolhapore by the Hon. Mr. Belvi and such papers like "Kesari," "Rajakaran," "Loka Sangraha," "Maharashtra" and "Sandesh" as the upholders of the cause of the class from whose economic, religious and political traldom the Maharaja has undertaken the noble work of emancipating the rest of his subjects and as the Depressed Classes are passionately attached to the Maharaja of Kolhapore this Conference urges the Government to put a stop to such criticism as it is likely to cause disturbance of peace by means of the Press Act and the Public Meetings Act.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 9th June 1920 was 29.40 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 70 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 60 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make the corrections given.

NEW INDIA Writes:

"We have had the curiosity to test the predictions (in the 'Peeps into the Future') and must admit that in the case in which we were specially interested, they not only came true, but were uniform no matter who made the test." "Peeps into the Future" is everybody's every-day book. An astrologer in moments of anxiety and suspense. Everybody may consult the book—no horoscope or date of birth necessary. Price ONE RUPEE. Apply to:—

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Mr. E. Wood's lecture on "Mind and its Powers" Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel Street, Kalbadevi, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), Dr. V S. Trilokekar to preside.
Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 3-15 p.m. (B. T.).

FRIDAY, June 11.

Mr. E. Wood's lecture on "Pleasure and Pain" Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel Street, Kalbadevi, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas to preside.

SATURDAY, June 12.

Steamer Kleist with the outward mails leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, June 13.

Parsi Gymkhana, General Meeting, 10-30 a.m.

MONDAY, June 14.

B.A. Examination Results, 0-45 p.m.
Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.
Meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 5-45 p.m.

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Bombay, Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	17-0	13-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	13-15	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-0	13-30
Madras Mail	8-40	21-15
Poona Mail	11-30	14-45
Poona Express	19-40	7-55
Delhi and Lucknow Express ...	7-10	21-45

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departure of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay. Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Pechawar Mail	12-0	17-0
Gujarat Mail	11-10	20-20*
Kathiawar Express	7-47	21-0
Fast Passenger	21-10	7-20

*The express leaving "Northern Express" is altered to "Bombay-Pechawar Mail."

Note.—The Down Gujarat Mail does not stop at Grant Road.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. Ernest Wood will lecture in English at the Morarji Hall, Cavel Street, Kalbadevi this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) on "Mind and its Powers."

VICTORIA GARDENS.

The following animals have been presented to the Zoological collection:—Indian Gazelle (Gasella Bennethi) by Mr. K. F. Irani. Leopard Cub (Felis Pardus) by H. H. the Nawab Saheb Bahadur of Palanpur.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality in the city of Bombay on Tuesday was 108 as against 171 on the corresponding day of last year. There were 17 attacks including one imported and 5 deaths from cholera, 2 attacks and 1 death from small-pox and 5 attacks and 4 deaths from influenza and pneumonia.

FAR EAST CABLE TRANSIT TIMES.

The Superintendent Eastern Extension Telegraph Co. Ltd. Madras notifies the following transit times on Cablegrams:—

India to Australia:—Full rates 125 hours; Deferreds 125 hours.

Australia to India:—Full rates 10 hours; Deferreds 10 hours.

DEATH OF PRIME MINISTER OF PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC.

The Acting Consul General for Portugal in Bombay has received a wire from the Government of Portuguese India intimating the death of H. E. the Prime Minister of the Portuguese Republic, Colonel Antonio Maria Batista which occurred on the 6th instant.

DRIVING MOTOR CAR WITHOUT LAMP.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Sheehy charged Mr. J. B. Garda, with driving his motor car on 11th of March, last, at 7-25 p.m. along Queen's Road without the tail-lamp and side-lamp. The accused pleading not guilty was convicted on the evidence and ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 3.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

The Annual General Meeting of the Indian Council, St. John Ambulance Association, will be held at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Thursday, the 24th instant at 6 o'clock p.m. members of the Association who wish to attend are requested to intimate their wish to the General Secretary to the Indian Council St John Ambulance Association, Simla, not later than the 16th instant after which date all accommodation remaining will be disposed of.

DIAMOND SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

A correspondent writes:—

Messrs. Gulabchand Devchand and Co. have recently bought the concern of the Prospect Mills and taken up the management of the same since the 1st of this month. The members on the Board of the said Company are Messrs. J. D. Raymond, Lallubhai Samaldas, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Hormasji Cowasji Dinsha Adenwalla, Gulabrai Kedermall, and Nanabhoy Talakchand.

A CHEAT GETS SEVEN MONTHS.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, Shirar Nasabhai Pithra a young Parsi of 25 years, was charged by Deputy Inspector Davison with cheating Mr. Vithal Narayen Agarkhar and Mr. B. P. Umrigar, in respect of Rs. 450 and Rs. 500 respectively.

It appears that in February last, the accused made the acquaintance of Mr. Agarkhar in a library. He represented that he was a Parsi but went under the name of P. N. Lord and that he was employed as the Pay Master of H. M. S. Dufferin. The accused again met him on or about the 22nd of April when he showed him some shillings. Mr. Agarkhar thereupon asked the accused if he could get him some English Sovereigns and the latter gladly agreeing to that he gave him Rs. 450 for the same. The accused promised to see him again after six days but never turned up. Mr. Agarkhar then reported the matter to the police on the 20th ultimo and related the fact to one of his friends, Mr. J. Mehta who met the accused at a railway station and arrested him. In the same way he cheated Mr. Umrigar whom he had known some seven years ago while at school. Subsequently he met him at the Race Course, when he told him that he was now the Pay Master of H. M. S. Dufferin. In March last, he again met him and asked him to lend him as much money as he could, saying that he was hard up for the time being and was expecting some lakhs of rupees from the Government every day. Mr. Umrigar thereupon gave him a cheque for Rs. 500 but the accused was never seen thereafter. He made enquiries and ascertained that accused was never employed on board the H. M. S. Dufferin

The accused pleaded guilty and was convicted and sentenced on both charges to seven months' hard labour.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

REVISIONAL APPLICATIONS OF OWNERS OF LAND PLOTS.

RULE DISCHARGED.

Keshavji Hirji Bhojraj and others
vs.
Walbai, widow of Khamisa Ismail.
(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Fawcett.)

These were twelve Revisional Applications against the decision of Mr. Dadachanji, the 5th Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay.

The petitioners are the owners of a plot of land situated at the junction of the 1st Pathan Street and Doorgadevi Road. On this plot of land, stand three wooden shed-like structures consisting of unpaved and plinthless ground floor with lofts. The said sheds are divided into several tenements and are let out to various tenants. The structures are in a ruinous condition and the Bombay Municipality served the petitioners with a notice declaring the premises to be "in a ruinous condition, likely to fall and dangerous to any person occupying, resorting to, or passing by the same", calling upon them to pull down certain portions thereof. The petitioners being cognizant of the ruinous condition of the structure consulted their architects, who advised them to raze the structure to the ground as the condition of the premises did not admit of repairs. The petitioners, thereupon, accepted their architects' advice and decided to erect a four-storied building on the said plot of land consisting of 17 shops and 75 rooms. The plans of this building were submitted to the Municipality and duly passed. The petitioners gave notices to the tenants of the abovementioned structure to vacate the premises occupied by them. The tenants having failed to vacate the premises, the petitioners filed suits in the Court of Small Causes at Bombay to eject the said tenants.

S. C. COURT'S DECISIONS.

All the suits were tried jointly by the 5th Judge of the Small Causes Court, who dismissed the suits ordering only the defendant in suit No. 230 to vacate the premises occupied by him. The learned Judge observed:—

"The only question to be decided is whether the plaintiff requires the premises occupied by defendants in these 12 suits reasonably and bona fide for the erection of buildings. After the evidence of the Assistant Engineer of the Bombay Municipality the Court is not satisfied that the premises occupied by defendants in 11 of these suits are reasonably required by the landlord for the erection of buildings within the meaning and intention of Section 9 (2) of the Bombay Rent Act.

"In the opinion of this Court by Section 9 (2) the legislature meant and intended that buildings which are in sound condition and habitable and tenanted are not to be allowed to be pulled down and new structures erected in their place because the existing structure does not yield a large return to the landlord as calculated by the fancy prices fetched by immoveable properties in Bombay by reason of the abnormal speculation in buildings at present prevailing in this city. If such a construction were not put the object of the Rent Act would be defeated and a very large population of this city, at a time when there is serious scarcity in its living accommodation will be thrown out of their houses and left practically in the streets. I have given very careful consideration to the arguments of the learned counsel for the plaintiff and the cases cited by him. This Court is bound to follow and respect the decisions of the Bombay High Court. But each case has to be decided on its merits. In the cases cited by plaintiff's counsel, viz., those in which the Tata Industrial Bank and Sir Dinshaw Petit were plaintiffs, the premises were ultimately required by the landlords bona fide and reasonably for their own use. Recently the number of ejectment suits filed has considerably increased and many landlords who have paid fancy prices for houses which do not fetch a large return or who could seemre a fancy price for their house if they could give vacant possession to them have taken their chance to get orders in ejectment from this Court. The Court cannot but be too strict in construing the Bombay Rent Act which was passed with the object of giving relief to the large majority of the population of this city. It is no doubt a piece of legislation and the Court does not desire to inflict hardships on landlords when a bona fide and reasonable case for ejectment is made out. But to make an order in ejectment against a tenant simply because the architects have advised him to pull down the existing building and erect a new one on its place so that he might get a large return for his money would be encouraging profiteering to prevent which the Rent Act was passed. And the Court will not a liberal construction on the act in favour of those for whose relief it was passed.

"This being this Court's view of the law, the Court finds that premises in occupation of defendants in suit Nos. 224 to 229 and 231 to 234 and 236 of 1920 are not reasonably required by the landlord for the erection of buildings.

"Suits 224 to 228 and 231 to 234 and 236 of 1920 are dismissed. With regard to suit No. 230 of 1920 the Court finds that the plaintiff has shown sufficient cause to make an order in ejectment against the defendant. I therefore order the defendant in this do vacate and give up peaceful possession of premises occupied by him by 30th April, 1920."

CHIEF JUSTICE'S JUDGMENT.

The Chief Justice in the course of his judgment remarked that the case raised a question which had been more than once before the High Court under the Rent Act. The plaintiff sought to eject a number of tenants from his building. The tenants sought the protection of the Court under the Bombay Rent Act and the Judge has decided that the landlord did not reasonably require the premises for the erection of the buildings within the meaning and intention of Section (9) of the Rent Act. In a similar application before the High Court last year the judges had decided that this was a pure question of fact. The Small Causes Court judges were entitled to come to their own conclusions on that question on the evidence before them. And the High Court would not interfere unless it was shown that the judges had acted in the exercise of their jurisdiction illegally or with material irregularity. It might be said that if the learned Judge in this case had come to a conclusion on a question of fact without considering the evidence at all that might be an irregularity; but although the discussion of evidence in the judgment is somewhat scanty and no reference is made to the evidence of Mr. Chambers who gave evidence for the plaintiff, it did appear that the learned Judge considered the evidence and came to a conclusion that the landlord did not reasonably require the premises for the erection of buildings. It may be that other judges might differ from that conclusion and might also differ from the learned Judge in his view of the law. But still it could not be said that the Judge in coming to a conclusion which suited his view of the evidence and of the law, committed a material irregularity and that was the only ground upon which their Lordships could interfere. The rule, therefore, must be discharged with costs.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah with Mr. Somji appeared for the petitioners.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi and Mr. Pilgamker appeared for the opponent.

RULE FOR ENHANCEMENT OF SENTENCE.

Shaikh Haji Hoosein Baba Mia
Applicant (Complainant)
vs.
(1) Abdul Rahim Hasan,
(2) Syed Abdul Jafar,
Respondents (Accused)
(Before Sir Lalubhai Shah and Mr. Justice Crump.)

This was an application for a rule calling upon the respondents to show cause why the sentence passed on them should not be enhanced.

Briefly the alleged facts were that the applicant was assaulted on 26th March by the respondents and as a result he lost his right eye, had a compound fracture of the skull, his right forearm was dislocated and the bones of the foot smashed and he had to stay in the hispital for over a month. Mr. Athavle, the Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in the complainant's absence and sentenced the accused to four months' and one month's rigorous imprisonment respectively.

The applicant stated that this was very inadequate sentence looking to the severe injuries received by him and therefore the sentence passed on the accused should be enhanced.

Mr. S. B. Banaji with Mr. P. A. Mahale appeared for the applicant.

Their Lordships granted a rule, but made it clear that ordinarily at the instance of a private complainant they never interfered as regards question of enhancement of sentence but looking to the injuries in this case they thought that this was a fit case for calling upon the accused to show cause.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 10TH OF JUNE, 1920.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE KAJI'

IN THE DIVISION COURT.NO 43.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES.

1050-20—Mehta D and L. Pranlal Bhaichand a firm v Gangadas Vithaldas. Part Heard.

207-17—S M B and Co. Seth Gulam Hoosein Cassumbhai v Vasonji Goculdas.

2165-19—Bhai K and G. Kantilal Himatlal a firm v Narotamdas Hargovandas.

3136-19—M B Chothia, Dwarkadas Gangadas v Haji Mahomed Carim Rasool.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSES.

156-20—Khandwalla and Co, Bejnath Paleram Kalundia v Motilal Ramdas.

245-20—M B Chothia, Haji Mahomed Haji Ibrahim v Radhakisson Madhamal a firm.

262-20—Mulla and M. Gandij and Co a firm v Esufalli Mahomedalli and Co a firm.

326-20—Rustomji and G. Krishnarao Laxuman Bhaindarkar v Bomonji Maneckji Vachha.

351-20—Bhimji and Co. Tricamdas Khimji a firm v Madhowlal Ranchhoddas a firm.

861-20—M B Chothia, Thacker Harakhji Dayabhai v Sha Jamnadas Mohanlal.

868-20—Patell and Ez. Dawoodbhai Noorbhoy Chunia v Shaik Mahomed Mobein.

878-20—Rustomji and G. Haji Moosa Haji Mahomed v Shukla Mithal Kumbhar

417-20—Mulla and M. Veerjiwandas Jamnadas Gandhy v Messrs. Markandrai Co.

501-20—Purtanand and Co. Krishnaji Keshrimal a firm v Nathella Seshiah Chetty and Co.

506-20—Mulla and M. Sha Kanji Khodidas v Vora Sarafalli Tyaballi.

524-20—N C Dalal, Suraimal Keshrimal a firm v Loonkaram Rajmal a firm.

547-20—Madhowji K and Co. Shivnarayan Baldodas a firm v Birdichand Ramdayal.

632-20—Ardeshir H D and Co. Haji Abdul Karim Saleh Mahomed and Co a firm v K A Sawaliwalla and Co. a firm.

643-20—Patell and Ez. Bomonji Khursheoji Gazdar v Ratansey Devkram.

682-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Messrs. M Khan Shirazee and Co a firm v Messrs. Haji Shaikh Mahomed Saasee and Co a firm.

685-20—Khandwalla and Co, Manilal Leberchand v G G Koherker.

692-20—Payne and Co, Sale Mahomed Haji Ahmed Noorathe and ors v Haji Mosa Haji Ebrahim Vahidma.

716-20—Patell and Ez, Bejnath Ambalal v Harkissondas Chagonlal a firm.

728-20—Bhai K and G. Ramdas Kamalal and Co a firm v Shamaldas Amichand a firm.

751-20—Captain and V. Haji Bundeollebhai and Co a firm v Ruttonji Khimji and Co a firm.

753-20—Jehangir M and S Keshase Govind Khedekar v Pandurang Hari Shamsker.

For dismissal under Rule 103.

821-20—Crawford B and Co, Anotonio Raplaef Gazal v G Gazal and Co a firm, Litu and Co.

965-20—Dharamsi and Co, Jamnadas Tricumdas and Co a firm v Mahomed Saleman Patel.

To speak to the Minutes of Decree.

1639-18—F P Pavri, Damodar Sadashiv and ors v Manockji B Davar and anr. In Person.

529-20—Mehta D and L Rustomji Firozshaw Mehta v D Merwan and Co a firm and ors. Un P and P Ard H D. N Dalal, Daph F and D.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

SHORT CAUSES.

3170-19—Ardeshir H D and Co, Vallabhdas Laxmidas a firm v Virchand Dalcharam a firm. Hiralal Th and Co, Pa. Heard, 7-6-20.

3847-19—Ardeshir H D and Co, Premchand Chimanlal a firm v Laloobhai Amichand a firm, Mans H M and Co.

94-20—Dharamsi and Co, Premcorebai wido v Motilal Dayabhai and anr, Jamsedji R and D, Payne and Co.

2898-19—Motichand and D, Laxmichand Panachand v Vithaldas Gigabhai, Bustomji and G.

3060-19—Bhaishanker K and G. Ramchandra Mansaram a firm v Krishnaji Keshav Naik and ors, S A Tyabji.

80-20—Motichand and D. Jivraj, Anandji v Mirzamal Navetia a firm, Edgelow G W and Co.

891-20—Payne and Co, Mulraj Khatav v Nakhubhai Kalubhai and anr, Amarchand and M, Dikshit M and Co.

405-20—Malvi M R and Co, Kedarnath Gambhirchand Maheshri v Sakrabhai Motilal, Motichand and D.

379-20—Dharamsey and Co Devkorebai and anr v Haridas Narandas, Merwanji K and Co.

200-20—Dharamsi and Co, The Asiatic Machinery Stores and Co a firm, v The Calcutta Engineering Co, Craigie B and C.

719-20—Motichand and D, Dwarkadas Gordhandas v Pandit Manokya Sharma Vidyaram, In Person.

738-20—Motichand and D, Dwarkadas Gordhandas v Messrs. Babu Rajan and Co a firm.

81-20—Mulla and M, Raschand Vijaychand a firm v Haji Rahimtulla Abdul Rahim Ard H D and Co.

LONG CAUSE.

2310-19—M B Chothia, Narotamdas Mangaldas v F Madhavlal and Co a firm, Bhaishanker K and G. Part Heard, 17-2-20.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

HOW TO REMEDY STAGNATION.

The following are among the resolutions on the June agenda of business of the Bombay Municipal Corporation:—

Dr. Accacio G. Viegas, will move:—

That a Committee (to be named at the meeting) be appointed to consider and to report how best the stagnation of the Corporation business referred to various Committees from time to time may be remedied.

2. That the Committee be requested to submit their report to the Corporation at any adjourned meeting.""

"That the Commissioner be requested to report on the possibility of floating a two crore premium bond loan in one or more instalments with 2 per cent. interest or without any interest and six monthly prize drawings in either case for erecting buildings for the poor the working and the middle class population in the city or its suburbs.

"That the Corporation are of opinion that no one room tenement should be allowed in buildings erected out of this loan, that as far as possible and especially in the suburbs and only in proportion to the demand, detached and semi-detached cottages should be built for such of the middle class and the working class population as may apply for such accommodation and that the Commissioner be requested to submit detailed proposals for the same."

"That the President be requested respectfully to address Government that it is desirable that there should be some control over films exhibited to the public from the point of view of decency (a) that the films should be of a nature that will cause the least injury to the eye and (b) that the Cinema halls should be constructed with due regard to hygienic considerations and that overcrowding should not be allowed in them."

Dr. Nadirshaw H. B. Sukhia, will move:—

"That the Corporation are of opinion that from an hygienic point of view it is desirable and necessary that before any new license is granted or an old one renewed henceforth under Sections 390 and 394 (d) (ii) of the Municipal Act, for the establishment of a factory or workshop or workplace, or for the carrying on of any trade or operation which is dangerous of life, health or property or likely to create a nuisance referred to in the Sections, the Commissioner should arrange to ascertain whether the residents of the locality in which the factory or workshop or work-place is proposed to be established or in which any objectionable trade or operation is or is proposed to be carried on, have any objection thereto, and that before any new license is granted or an old one is renewed under the Sections the Commissioner should first place the case before the Corporation together with the objections received thereto, if any."

Mr. Morarji M. Kamdar, will move:—

That with reference to the acceptance by the Corporation of Rs. 13 lakhs (in Government Paper) from the Trustees of the Gordhandas Sundardas Charities Trust for the establishment and maintenance of the Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College and the Corporation Resolution No. 4920, dated the 19th September 1919, on the subject thereof the Commissioner be requested to report within a fortnight as to whether and, if so, when the work of the construction of the College and of carrying out of the Trust was commenced and how far it has progressed and if such work has not commenced, to state reasons and explain the delay in commencing such work and to take the necessary steps for commencing the work without any further avoidable delay.""

The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, will move:—

"That the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., be requested to consider the desirability of introducing first class accommodation in all their cars so as to afford relief to the middle and better classes who are greatly inconvenienced by the shortage of conveyances and to inform the Corporation as early as possible of their decision in the matter.""

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 9.

The market opened to-day with little better tone. Jute shares were in better demand and Kamarhatty, Howrah and Reliance showed a distinct advance in price. Coal shares were practically neglected. In miscellaneous section, cotton shares improved and closed quite firm. The chief feature of interest was an upward movement. In paper mill shares, Titaghurs advancing twenty-five rupees and Lengal paper rising to Rs. 126. Government paper and war bonds were in request at full rates. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bengal Nagpur 75, Bokaro and Ramgur 23, Burrakur 47-14, Sendra 33-14.

Jute:—Anglo-India 412, Century 12-2, Fort William 497, Gourepore 1290 cum. dividend and 1300 small lot, Howrah 45-12, Kamarhatty 1017, Lansdowne 454, Northbrook 84, Reliance 49-8.

Miscellaneous:—Alpha General Insurance 0-12 discount, Behar Rice 7-12, Bengal Paper 125, Bengal Bridge and Boiler 8-4 prem, British India Tobacco 10-4, British Burma Petroleum 21-8 sh, British Ceylon Corporation 17-4, British India Corporation 13-4, Burmah Finance and Mining 11-8, Clive Engineering 12-8, Dunbar Cotton 677, Darjeeling Himalayan Railway pref 72, Edwards Steamship Co. 11-12, Elgin Mills 225, Hume Pipe 16-4, Hatirkool Oil 17-8, Indo-Burma Tin and Indian Iron and Steel new 5-12 prem, Indian Iron and Steel old 7 prem sh., Kluang Rubber 8-12, Keshoram Cotton 18-4, Marshall Sons (India) 12-4, Murree Brewery 178, Pioneer Sugar 19-12, Reliance Jute Ladies 92-8, Titaghur Paper 500.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at 58-14, and lots were done at Rs. 59-4. War bonds (short dated) 99-4. War bonds of 1925 at 99-8, and 1928 at 100-8 per cent.

KINGS' BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION BY Y. M. E. SOCIETY.

The Young Men's Educational Society's Boy Scouts Troop gathered in the Society's premises at Kandawadi on Saturday last at 5-30 p.m. After sports and scouts drill, Mr. Ganesh Dattatraya Joshi, Principal of the Girgaum Night High School, made a short speech concerning loyalty to the Throne. Later the National Anthem was sung. At night Mr. Shankerrao Kulkarni performed "Hari Kirtan" when about 300 men were present.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce announces that the Port Officer, Bombay, has declared Tuesday and Wednesday, 8th and 9th June 1920 to be Non Weather Working Days for Vessels in the Stream.

TRANSPORT OF COAL.

NEED FOR MORE FACILITIES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June, 8.

The report of the Coalfields Committee which sat last cold weather under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. B. Foley Commissioner of Chota Nagpur has now been published. The Committee met in Calcutta on the 2nd February, 1920, and held meetings during February, March and April. They toured in the Jharia and Raniganj coalfields from February 10th to 16th and examined witnesses during the latter part of February, and the first three weeks of March. The report has been signed by seven of the eight members of the Committee, Mr. Church writing a separate report. During the tour the committee examined colliery plants, methods of mining coal, pillar cutting, fire areas, power stations, cokeovens, by product recovery plants, electric coal cutters, sand stowing, and dredging, the conveyance of sand by aerial ropeways and endless haulage miners dwellings and conditions generally. They wish to acknowledge the courteous treatment and valuable information they received from various gentlemen official, railway, and commercial. The Committee are much indebted to the gentlemen who answered our interrogatories and especially to those who sacrificed their time to give evidence before us. We wish also to express our appreciation of the services of our secretary Mr. L. B. Butrows who has been responsible throughout for all arrangements connected with our tour and with our subsequent meetings in Calcutta and who has also rendered material assistance in the preparation of our report. Mr. Burrows did especially valuable work in tracing the literature on the subjects discussed by Mr. Rees and in ascertaining the manner in which the various problems have been dealt with in other countries.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following is the summary of the majority conclusions and recommendations:—

(1) That no improvement in the present wasteful methods can be expected without state interference, that such interference should take the form of a controlling authority with legal powers designed to ensure conservation and economic extraction and that such authority should consist of a new Government department and a board sitting in Calcutta.

(2) That a steady and sufficient supply of wagons with the requisite facilities for moving them is the most urgent need of the industry.

(3) That sand-stowing should be made compulsory within certain limits and with the provision for compensation and that funds for the purpose should be raised by a cess and a duty of eight annas a ton on all coke and coal; that the cess should be imposed as soon as possible and be collected by the railway companies on despatches and be administered by the controlling authority. In connection with the proposals regarding the sand-stowing the Committee also recommend (a) that a Government officer be deputed to ascertain the amount of sand available, (b) that one or more railway officers be placed on special duty to enquire into the question of transport and distribution of sand.

The Committee further recommend that the Land Acquisition Act be amended to provide facilities for the acquisition of: (a) surface rights for colliery purposes, (b) sand and other materials suitable for stowing and and (c) land required for the conveyance of sand.

Among less important conclusion and recommendations are the following:—(1) That labour recruitment, electrical development, briquetting and coal washing should be left to private enterprise. (2) That the time is not ripe for compulsory weighment, statutory shifts and restrictions on methods of coking.

MINORITY REPORT.

Mr. R. W. Church has added a minority report of which the following is a summary:—That adequate transport facilities must be provided for the coal trade, that until this is done, it is unfair to expect mining methods to be much improved and that when the facilities are equal to the demand there will be no need for Government intereference. That all colliery owners should be compelled under the Mines Act to give a barrier of 50 feet of solid coal on the boundaries of their mines and that Government should acquire the sand in the coalfield rivers and allow it to be taken free of charge by any colliery company wishing to sand-stow and that the best and most easily worked reaches of the rivers should be reserved for groups of colliery companies prepared to work on a co-operative system.

COAL OUTPUT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 8.

The Chief Inspetcor of mines in India states that the output of coal in various provinces in British India in 1919 was 21,759,727 tons.

REVERSE COUNCILS.

The rates at which Reverse Councils will be sold to-day (10th June), will be as follows:—

For Immediate Telegraphic Transfers, 2s. 4 27/32d. per rupee.

For Deferred Telegraphic Transfers, 2s. 4 29/32d. per rupee.

PIONEER CINEMATOGRAPHS CO, LTD,

A correspondent writes:—

The above Company has been started with the authorised capital of Rs. 9,00,000 of which only 1,00,000 shares of Rs. 10/- each are open for public subscription. The Company has been formed for the purposes principally of carrying on the business of Cinematographic shows and exhibitions and providing for the exhibition and filming of biograph kinemacolor and cinematograph pictures. The Board of Directors consists of Messrs. Gulabchand Devchand Zaveri, Grant V. R. Riarch, C. M. Kothari, Clarke N. Bateman, C. P. Pandya, Taljee G. Patel, B. L. Dave and Dr. S. M. Pagar.

SPORTING NEWS.

MYSORE RACES.

ACCEPTANCES.

(From our Correspondent.)

MYSORE, June 9.

The following are acceptances for the second days' Mysore races to-morrow:—

THE KUNIGAL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
Cobble 9/12, Cuidon 8/3, Black Top 7/12, Cultivator 7/7, Better Luck 6/12.

THE LAWN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Turkish Flag 10/7, Berintha 10/5, Q. I. 9/6, Garibaldi 8/6, Conductor 7/13, Nellie 7/8, St. Twist 7/4, Saraswathi 6/0.

THE MYSORE CUP.—Distance 1¼ miles.
Charley Grey 8/12, Fathi Beg 8/5, Long Boat 8/5, Peshwa 8/10, Keynote 7/12, Colonial 7/12, Reuter 7/8, Nasubdar 7/1.

THE MAHARAJAH'S CUP.—Distance 1¼ miles.
Quarlizete 9/12, Abajala 9/2, Bagill 9/0, King Melton 8/3, Belle Chance 8/0, Lord Robert 6/7.

THE SERINGAPATAM PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
King Melton 9/12, Dara Bay 9/12, Polar Star 8/7, Bally Macad 7/12, Lord Robert 6/13, St. Pol 6/7, Risk Royal 6/0.

THE MAHAL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
Orissa 9/0, Peshwa 8/7, Silver King 8/6, Keynote 8/6, Nasubdar 7/0, Moonlight 7/0, Sheik 6/0.

ANIMAL SACRIFICE IN KAMATIPURA

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall feel obliged if you will kindly give publicity to the following in your widely read paper:—

I have received a representation from the Kamatipura public, signed by 307 signatories, which shows that every year in the month of Ashad, daily a number of goats and fowls are slaughtered in the public streets of Kamatipura by some classes of Hindus viz., Kamatis etc. This practice has been pronounced to be irreligious by the leaders and heads of the Hindu religion and it is therefore highly necessary that in these days of enlightenment and progress such cruel acts ought to be prohibited. Sir, it is easily imaginable under what agonising pain these poor victims must be put to death—unnatural death by the so-called devotees of gods and goddesses. Is it ever possible that gods can be propitiated by such bloody offerings? The representation distinctly shows the feeling of the signatories and how it is injured. Many Indian Princes have officially put a stop to such practices committed in the holy name of religion and I hope, the Commissioner of Police, to whom I have addressed the following letter to-day, will lose no time in taking up the matter in right earnest, as according to the representation this cruel act is performed in the streets of Kamatipura. The copy of the Commissioner's letter is as follows:—

9th June 1920.

To,
Commissioner of Police,
Bombay.

Dear Sir,

I beg to draw your attention to the fact that in Kamatipura some low caste Hindus viz. Kamatis etc., most mercilessly slaughter goats, fowls, etc., daily in the public street, in the name of religion in every Ashad month of the Hindus. This year the month of Ashad begins from Thursday, the 17th of June 1920 and I have received a representation from the public to this effect which is signed by 307 signatories of different castes and communities who all unanimously appeal to our Bombay Humanitarian League to take up the matter and try to get this cruel custom stopped by any lawful and reasonable means. The custom is extremely cruel, as the poor victims are tortured and killed in the streets of Kamatipura, which evidently injures the feelings of compassionate people who either live or trade in that locality. I therefore most earnestly solicit your favour kindly to exert your great influence in putting a stop to this most cruel and barbarous practice, which is committed most ruthlessly in the sacred name of religion. I need not say here that Their Holiness Shri Shankaracharyas, Goswami Maharajas and other heads of the Hindu Sect have authoritatively denounced this practice proving it to be against the true spirit and tenet of their religion and taking these into your kind and worthy consideration. I feel sure, you will kindly help us in meeting with the very desirable wishes of the compassionate public of Kamatipura who are horrified at this evil and unanimously wish for its complete stoppage.

Hoping to be excused for the trouble and soliciting a favourable reply.

Yours faithfully,
CHHAGANLAL P. NANAVATY.
Secretary.

I hope you will please support my article editorially so as to make it more forcible as particularly the month of Ashad is commencing very shortly i.e., on the 17th of June, 1920.—Yours, etc.,
CHHAGANLAL P. NANAVATY.
Secretary.
Bombay, Humanitarian League,
Bombay, Humanitarian League Office,
309, Shroff Bazar,
Bombay, June 9.

MUNICIPAL LANDS IN FORT.

AUCTION SALES FETCH FABULOUS PRICES.

The two big building plots, one containing an area of 1,215 square yards or thereabouts and the other containing an area of 1,135 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Tamarind Lane and Armenian Road, fronting the new 45 feet road running from Esplanade Road to Tamarind Lane were sold yesterday evening by public auction held by Messrs. Bennett and Co., under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner. There were a large number of bidders and the biddings of Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., were the highest for both the plots. The first plot was sold at the rate of Rs. 950 per square yard, while the second at Rs. 1,330 per square yard.

Mr. Shaukat Ali wires to us under date June 9:—

Sheikh-ul-Hind Maulana Mahmudulhasan who arrived in Bombay yesterday from Malta is leaving to-night for Delhi by the Delhi Express. In the afternoon an address was presented to him by the Moslems of Bombay.

The Thakore Saheb of Rajkot had issued a circular prohibiting the public from cremating the dead bodies on the river bank and throwing the ashes in the river on sanitary grounds. The public protested against that order on the ground of hurt to their religious feelings and sent him a telegram at Panchgani where he has gone on a holiday. The Thakore Saheb has temporarily suspended that order in view of the protest from the people.

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Estimates, pricelists and designcards all free.

Personal visit solicited.

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Rectifiers, Fuses, etc.
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The best way to earn a suitable income, in addition to your usual means, is to take up an agency of the
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Apply for particulars to the
Manager at—67, Apollo Street, BOMBAY
81, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWELFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 3-4, Medows Street, Fort, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) on TUESDAY, the 15th day of June, 1920, instead of on the 5th instant, as previously notified.

By order of the Board,
K. T. ANKLESARIA,
General Manager.

Bombay, 4th June, 1920.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

JUSTICE—Please write to the authorities of the institution.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, June 10, 1920.

DISASTROUS FOREST POLICY.

The people of North Kanara have been assured that the policy of the Forest Department in that district is under the consideration of the Government of Bombay and that the grievances of the agriculturists will receive sympathetic attention. Forest grievances formed the chief topic of discussion at the last Kanara District Conference and will continue to distract the attention of the public of the district so long as the crying wrongs of the agriculturists, who form a large majority of the population, remain unredressed. As is well known, Kanara is predominently a forest district, nearly twenty-three lakhs out of the twenty-five lakhs of acres, which constitute the total area of the district, being covered by forests and waste lands. Only 2,10,000 acres, or less than one-eleventh of the whole area, are under cultivation. The policy of the Forest Department, especially of late, has been to restrict further and further the area under cultivation and habitation, to grab and convert into forest "reserve" almost every bit of available land and erect round the agricultural holdings something like a ring of reserved forests—a policy which has led to the peasantry being driven out from the more arable portions of the district to the less favourable ones. To the Department the forest seems to be of primary importance, while the mere villagers and the agriculturists are of secondary importance. It is no wonder that while other districts are progressing in point both of wealth and population, Kanara is actually deteriorating in respect of both. It may be added that in Kanara there are no industries of any sort and the one industry of the people is agriculture, on which they have to live and maintain their families all the year round. It is notorious that the Kanara peasant is very poor and, in some parts of the district, he has to subsist, for a considerable period of the year, on the powdered bark of a palm called *tali chakki*. But even the supply of this article has been curtailed in recent years, as was revealed by an interpellation made by the Hon. Mr. Belvi in the Council last year. It is not surprising if, in these circumstances, the peasantry of the district is obliged to live a hand-to-mouth existence, falling an easy prey to malaria and other diseases following on the heels of poverty. The total population of the district, instead of growing, actually decreased during the last decade by about 24,000. The chronic poverty of the peasantry is brought into relief by the fact that during the last few years, nearly 42,000 acres had to be given up by them from their holdings—a circumstance, which has, no doubt, helped the Forest Department to swell the area under its own control.

To illustrate the disastrous effects of the policy of the Forest Department we reproduce to-day some photographs of "reserved forests" in the Honawar taluka of the district. To the agriculturist the "reserved forest" is forbidden ground, and he is not allowed to enter it even for the purposes of protecting his crops,—his sole support,—or even his life. Wild animals from the reserved forests, which often border on two or three sides of his plot of land, might kill his cattle or destroy his crops, but they are safe as long as they are in that charmed land. "For to shoot a beast even from outside the prohibited boundary is penalised and made the ground for a charge against the royt that ventures to commit the act. He is hauled up before a magistrate and the result is that he not only loses his crops or bullocks, but also his gun and ammunition, his labour or wages for a number of days. As if this punishment is not enough, he has to look to the comforts of the *Panch*, the forest guard, and the sepoys that visit his village for investigations or executing the warrants for his arrest as the case may be." This is what the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the last District Conference said and the description requires no comment. While all the richer portions of the land are set apart for exploitation in the interests of the Forest Department, barren stretches, full of laterite, on which not even a blade of grass would grow, are "graciously" bestowed on the agriculturists for purposes of cultivation (sic) or for removal of leaves and sticks for fencing and so on. The photos, which were exhibited at the Karwar Conference and which we publish to-day, speak for themselves and sufficiently damn the policy of the Department. The resources of our forests have certainly to be conserved and developed, but such development should not be at the cost of the peasantry. In the eyes of the Forest Department, on the other hand, the peasant seems to be an undesirable person and if he is to be tolerated at all, he is tolerated more as a forest labourer than as tiller of the soil. The reserved forests in Kanara are being everywhere burnt and reburnt and sown with teak. The teak boom appears to be in full swing and the Department has already begun an encircling movement and before long all the agricultural tracts will be encased by the teak plantations in the district, restricting the movements of man and beast and leaving them, so to say, hardly breathing space.

The policy that is being pursued by the Forest Department is in direct contravention of that enunciated by the Government of India in their resolution No. 22F of 1884. The Government declared in that resolution that the fuel and the timber resources of the country should be conserved and increased by all possible means, but they, at the same time, laid down that the rights of 'user' enjoyed by the local population over the forest produce for the purpose of agriculture should be scrupulously respected within adequate limits. For, they added, the interests of agriculture were paramount and that Forestry was merely a hand-maid to agriculture. In Kanara, on the other hand, agriculture is being treated as a veritable step-daughter. The Government of Bombay, who are investigating into the policy pursued by the Department, have an urgent duty to perform and that is to disabuse the mind of the people of the district of the conviction that is gaining ground among them that the exploitation of the forests must proceed even at the cost of the people of the surrounding villages. The policy of the Forest Department has raised the issue in a very glaring manner whether the forests exist for the people or the people exist for the forests. The decision of the Government of Bombay, unless it radically alters the prevailing policy of the Department, will evoke bitter disappointment among a peaceful and hard working population. We hope the Government will be able to take a really independent view of the whole question, instead of relying on the testimony and opinions of the local Forest officials many of whom have shown little regard for the true interests of the agriculturists.

MESOPOTAMIAN MANDATE.

The issues raised by the London "Times" in regard to the Mesopotamian mandate together constitute an unanswerable argument against the unwisdom of the acceptance of the mandate by Britain. As the "Times" puts them, they are likely to carry a more effective appeal to the British tax-payer than any arguments regarding the principle of self-determination and the religious sentiments of Moslems may be expected to do. The British tax-payer, who is beginning to realise that the Government are in peace-time spending his money on a scale relatively more extravagant than during the war, is naturally anxious not only to see that the huge war debt is soon reduced but that he himself is asked to pay as little as possible. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has provided £234,000,000 for the reduction of debt during the year. If the Turkish Treaty stands as it is, it is universally agreed that it would only be enforced by a lavish expenditure of men and munition by Britain as well as her Allies—thus not only wiping off the provision for the reduction of debt, but imposing additional and indefinitely heavy burdens. Mesopotamia is not likely to succumb easily to be exploited for the benefit of oil-hunters any more than other "mandated" portions of the Turkish Empire. This is evidently the reason why the British authorities, as the "Times" says, appear to be deliberately aiming at keeping a large permanent garrison in Mesopotamia, the resulting expenses of which, it has no hesitation in saying, British exchequer cannot afford. The "Times" naturally appeals to Parliament, as custodian of the public purse, to examine this oil-deal as a business proposition. But what can be expected from a subservient Parliament except a few isolated and unavailing voices of protest? The "Times" says that the British preparations for holding and administering Mesopotamia appear likely to violate Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations. The article provides, among other things, that the consultation of the wishes of the people must be a principal consideration in the selection of the mandatory. Has Britain honestly tried to consult the wishes of the Mesopotamian Arabs—apart from respecting the obligations of the Khilafat? *Can* there be a fair consultation of the wishes of the people if their country is occupied by the army of a Power that is, according to its Prime Minister, determined to have its mandate for its "oil"?

REPARATION.

There are indications that a policy of mutual forgiveness of Inter-Ally debts is setting in. A recent telegram stated that Belgium and France are to be allowed to postpone payments to Great Britain till they have received what is due to them from Germany. Seeing that the whole of England's indebtedness to the United States was incurred on behalf of the rest of the Allies—who for various reasons were not in a position to draw assistance direct,—it would be appear grossly unfair that she should pay up on their behalf what they in turn are not attempting to repay themselves. If a policy of forgiveness of debts once sets in, it will have to go all round. There can be no exceptions. If bankrupt Austria is perforce excused her war indemnity, then struggling Italy's debt to America and England becomes an intolerable burden. If France can extort nothing from Russia, she can hardly be expected to pay up her debt to England. The whole scheme of repayment turns on the ability of the defeated nations to pay their war indemnities, and the Allies are unwillingly being forced to the conclusion that Germany and Austria's ability to pay was, at the time of the Peace Treaty, greatly exaggerated. The colossal sums demanded from Germany were based on an assumption that Germany, bereft of her colonies, her merchant shipping, ten per cent. of her territory, one-third of her coal, and three-quarters of her iron, would be as rich and prosperous as in pre-war days. The Allies have awakened from this dream. Even France seems at last to have realised that there is a point beyond which it is useless to squeeze a dry lemon. Only if the Allies came forward to lend large sums to Germany to nurse her carefully back to economic health, to supply her with abundant raw materials and ample credit, could she gradually reach the point of paying a considerable part of her war indemnity. But which of the Allies is prepared to do this for Germany? Yet it is on the assumption that she will somehow manage to pay that all the Allies, except America and Great Britain, are hoping to straighten out their own financial tangles. France and Italy have made no attempt to adjust taxation to their war indebtedness. The debtor nations claim that any attempt to pay out of revenue would stifle their development for a generation at least. They will, moreover, come to hate their creditors. There will be international friction and constant attempts at evasion. America and Britain will appear to have set their heel on the neck of all their late Allies. The bolder economists are bidding them face the *impasse*, and write off all their loans as bad debts. It sounds a drastic course, but it is both politically desirable and economically well-nigh inevitable. America, as chief creditor, stands to lose about £1900,000,000. Great Britain about half that amount. France, having borrowed more than she lent would be £700,000,000 to the good. Italy, Belgium, Serbia, Jugo-Slavia would all gain. On mere considerations of finance it seems a large demand to make on the generosity of Amercia, but far vaster sums would not bring America's sufferings into comparison with those of Serbia and Belgium.

Notes of the Day.

Russia and Persia.

Resht, from which the British troops have withdrawn and which the Bolsheviks have occupied, lies ten miles to the South of Enzeli. Whether this fresh incursion into Persia by the Bolsheviks is a preliminary to further aggression southward is difficult to say. The situation at Tabriz also is very obscure, the latest message regarding it adding to the uncertainty about the relative strength of the contending forces there. Whether the local Bolshevik element has gained the upper hand of the Persian Democrats—by whom, we suppose, the constitutionalists, apart from the out-and-out loyalists, are meant,—cannot yet be made out. The withdrawal of the Indian platoon, reported two days ago, points, however, to the extreme probability of such a development having occurred. In any case, the whole situation in Northern Persia has taken a rather serious turn. The justification of the Soviet Government for the invasion of Persia is, according to official statements from Moscow, the refusal of the British to withdraw their troops from Persia! The Soviet Government are reported to have made a formal demand for such withdrawal prior to landing troops at Enzeli. If such be the case, then the issue between Russia and the Allies assumes a wider aspect than the purely local one of Denikin's pect than the purely local one of recovering Denikin's ships which had taken refuge in that port.

Russian Trade Negotiations.

A few months ago the Russian Trade Delegation arrived in Copenhagen ostensibly representing the co-operative societies, but really composed of certain prominent Bolshevik ministers, including MM. Litvinoff and Krassin. In spite of protests, jeers and tirades from the yellow press the Cabinet, with the concurrence of the Supreme Council, decided to invite M. Krassin to England in order to arrive at a satisfactory settlement concerning the future of world-trade with Russia. Two conferences have already been held. The cabled conclusion states that "so far the general impression is satisfactory." M. Krassin announces that there are, in Russian harbours great stocks of furs, fine leather, pig's bristles, horse-hair, veneer, flax, hemp, feathers, resins, turpentine, timber, etc., ready for export. With European markets starved of raw-materials, with prices soaring up to unprecedented heights, with Russia glutted with goods, it would be madness for any responsible statesman to refuse to negotiate with the accredited representatives of a nation which has offered peace time and again.

A Reasonable Attitude.

Mr. Lloyd George has adopted a reasonable attitude in initiating pourparlers. What else is there to do? The world is hungry for peace. There can be no peace while there are nearly two hundred million people in actual or potential state of war. A conquest of Russia means warfare on a scale for which neither America nor any country in Europe is prepared to lavish wealth, munitions or men. It means hunger and revolution for the rest of Europe. No wonder the Premier has thrown Mr. Churchill's aggressive policy of intervention overboard and entered into negotiations even if these happen to be merely trade negotiations. The result of Mr. Lloyd George's change of front has been a bombardment of questions in the House of Commons from some of his own supporters, who invariably see red in the matter of Russia. But his reply justifying his action should hearten every Labour leader as well every sane Independent Liberal who has fought the cause of peace from the commencement of the Russian embroglio.

British Delegation to Russia.

While M. Krassin is visiting London, it is interesting to note that delegates of British workers, accompanied by Norwegian and Swedish Trade Union representatives and members of the American Red Cross, are being entertained in Moscow by the Bolsheviks. The British delegates include Messrs. Ben Turner, Clifford Allen and Robert Williams, the General Secretary of the Transport Workers' Federation. They have had a triumphal passage into Russia. The news sent out by them is that there is a terrible shortage of food in all the big towns they have visited, but that the order and peace prevailing in the country is surprisingly marvellous. The correspondent of the "Daily News" is impressed by the astounding spirit of enthusiasm amongst all classes of the population. We do not know whether all these negotiations, visits, and friendly exchanges are, after all, going to lead to a final settlement of a most unhappy episode in the world's history. But this much is certain: there will be no peace in Europe unless the problem of Russia is solved.

The Polish Offensive.

The end surely is not yet when side by side with these negotiations the Polish offensive continues on a large scale against Bolshevik Russia. The Polish adventure fortunately has found no support among the best minds in Britain. The whole body of Labour in England has been roused to indignant protest against this gratuitous war. The Conference of the Dockers' Union at Plymouth has, for instance, decided to forbid the loading of any more munitions to be used against Russia. The Moderate Labour leaders, including Messrs. Brace, Clynes, John Hodge and Robert Young, have issued a manifesto denouncing the war with Poland. They say: "Very explicitly and clearly the Government more than a year since announced its abandonment of the policy of intervention and the impending withdrawal of British troops and assistance to counter-revolutionary movements. . . . None of these promises has been carried out." Mr. Asquith, in a speech at the Central Hall, Westminster, said the other day: "The Polish offensive in Russia is a scandal and a reproach. What makes it worse is that the ink is scarcely dry upon the Covenant of the League of Nations." In the meantime, Lord Robert Cecil has published certain correspondence he has been conducting with Lord Curzon on this question in which the latter says concerning the Polish offensive that "this episode does not constitute an outbreak of war." Perhaps, in spite of this incredible piece of cynicism, in spite of the juggling of international financiers, in spite of a chapter of misunderstandings, the world may still feel its way to peace in Eastern Europe.

The Prince and Scouts.

It has been announced that the Prince of Wales has consented to become the Patron of the Baden-Powell Boy Scouts Association of India. Having regard to the fact that the membership of this Association is limited to youths of European parentage only and that there is another Boy Scout organisation in this country which is open to Indian youths, it would have been more in the fitness of things if his Royal Highness had extended his patronage to the Indian Association also, or, what would have been vastly better, if the two associations had been amalgated, into one and the Prince had become Patron of the joint association. A few days ago the South Indi branches of the Boy Scouts of India Association, which had been started under auspicies, and the Indian Boy Scouts Association, started by Mrs. Besant, were amalgamated, Lord Willingdon becoming President of the joint body. The primary end of the boy-scout movement being a purely patriotic one, the introduction of racial distinctions must be strongly deprecated. Such distinctions are likely to breed sentiments of racial exclusiveness and false ideas of racial superiority—which in the end are sure to degenerate into racial animosity. Surely, no true lover of this country would like to see the seed of such poisonous ideas sown in the youthful mind of European boys in India. All well-wishers of the boy scout movement in this country, including, his Royal Highness, will, we trust, endeavour to bring about the amalgamation of the various associations, European and Indian, working for the same end.

Unnecessary.

In view of the existing inadequacy of tramway rolling-stock to cope with the ever-increasing volume of passenger traffic in Bombay, it would be extremely inadvisable for the Company to introduce first class accommodation in their cars in the manner suggested by the Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna in a motion which he intends bringing forward in the Corporation. The Company did introduce first class accommodation in some of their cars some years ago, but we do not think the result of the experiment was very encouraging, either from the financial point of view or from that of the popularity of the innovation. Before introducing reserved accommodation for the wealthier classes, which would still further restrict the accommodation available at present to the poorer classes of passengers, the Tramway Company ought first to try to place on the lines a sufficiently large number of cars. When the Company is in a position fully to cope with the existing traffic, then it may, if it likes, introduce first class seats in the cars for the convenience of the wealthy few. But to attempt to do so now will be but adding to the prevailing congestion of traffic and is likely to intensify the exasperation of the travelling public.

RUSSIAN TRADE NEGOTATIONS.

PREMIER'S APPROVAL.

"A NEW DOCTRINE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. June 9.

In the course of his reply to questions in the House of Commons on the Russian trade negotiations, Mr. Lloyd George said he did not doubt that there was grain, flax, oil and timber in Russia. He ridiculed the argument that we could not trade with Russia because we disapproved of the Soviet Government or on account of the atrocities. The Premier pointed out that at one time we disapproved of the Government of Mexico but we nevertheless continued to trade with Mexico. We did not cease trade with Turkey on account of the massacre of the Armenians.'

It was a new doctrine that the people must approve of the habits, customs and manners of a people before they would trade with them. To urge such a view now was gross folly. They had to consider the whole situation. It appalled him to think what might happen unless they succeeded in restoring the world. The alternative policy was to say that they would kill Bolshevism because it was an evil thing. That meant putting their strength and manhood into it. It would mean the loss of hundreds of thousands of men and addition of thousands of millions to the National Debt. He asked:—Are you prepared to do that?

PROPOSED POSTAL ARRANGEMENT WITH RUSSIA.

FRENCH OPPOSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June, 8.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 9.

"The Times" understands that the Government is about to make postal arrangement with Russia. The French oppose the agreement on the ground that it would imply recognition of the Soviet administration.

SHORTAGE OF BREAD IN EUROPE PREDICTED.

NIGHT FROSTS PLAYING HAVOC WITH CROPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONOON, June, 7.
Recd. 1 p.m., June. 9.

According to "Daily Mail" the experts predict shortage of a thousand million loves of bread in Europe during the coming year. Britain alone needs six million tons of imported wheat but she will be lucky if she gets a million and a half.

Severe night frosts have played havoc with the crops of some of the southern counties.

MR. FINDLEY SHIRRAS.

HONOURED FOR SERVICES RENDERED TO STATISTICS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 8.
Recd. 1 p.m., June. 9.

Mr. George Findlay Shirras has been elected in Honorary Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society for eminent services rendered to statistics. Hitherto Australia has been the only contrary in the Empire possessing an Honorary Fellow.

POINTS OFCONSTITUTIONALISM

DECISION BY U. S. SUPREME COURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June, 7.
Recd. 1 p.m., June. 9.

Washington.—The Supreme Court holds that the prohibition amendment also the enforcement of law are constitutional.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

RESULTS OF COUNTY MATCHES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June, 7.
Recd. 1 p.m., June. 9.

Essex beat Northants by an innings and 102 runs.

Worcester beat Gloucestershire by 112 runs.

RETURN OF A KIDNAPPED OFFICER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June, 8.

Lala Parmanand, Sub-Divisional Officer, Head Works, Upper Swat River Canal, was kidnapped by a gang of Utmankhels from the Swat valley on the 31st May and taken to Bharbati beyond Panjkora. Action was at once taken by the local political authorities with the result that Mr. Parmanand was returned unconditionally on the 6th June. No ransom was paid. He was unharmed and had apparently well treated.

"PERSIAN BOLSHEVISTS" AT TABRIZ.

DEMOCRATS DEMAND SURRENDER.

RUSSIAN CONSULAT ATTACKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., June 9.

It is reported that the Persian Democrats besieged the Russian consulat at Tabriz on June 4th demanding the surrender of the Persian Bolshevists there. Wustroff, the Consul refused and turned the machine-guns on the crowd. Thereupon the Democrats brought up a gun and compelled negotiations. It later transpired that Wustroff has committed suicide. His successor Wustroff was expelled from Teheran during the war and has since been persistently exciting the Bolshevists and the Turks against the British.

BRITISH TROOPS WITHDRAW FROM RESHT.

ENTRY OF BOLSHEVIST TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 8.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 9.

"The Times" learns from Tehran that in order to avoid repetition of petty incidents with the Bolshevists at Enzeli the British troops have withdrawn from Resht to Menjil and the Bolshevist force of 300 has entered Resht.

KRASSIN AND BRITISH MINISTERS.

ANOTHER CONFERENCE RE PRISONERS AND PROPAGANDA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., June 9.

There was a second meeting between Krassin and the British Ministers to-day lasting two hours. Krassin gave various answers to the Ministers' enquiries regarding prisoners and propaganda but there are other matters to be settled. A further meeting will probably be arranged. So far the general impression is satisfactory.

LORD BEATTY ON NAVAL DEFENCE.

"DOMINIONS MUST FORM AN INTEGRAL PART."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 8.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. June 9.

Lord Beatty speaking at the Western Australia dinner emphasised that in future naval co-operation with Dominions must form an integral part of the naval defence. Lord Beatty trusted that individual members of the Empire would abandon their parochial views with regard to the problem of seapower as a whole, recognising that if a disaster befell one unit, the entire Empire would be affected. The maintenance of seapower meant an assurance for the future. The cost of it should be borne in proportion to the population and commitments.

GERMAN ELECTIONS.

POSITION OF PARTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June, 8.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 9.

Berlin, June, 7th—6 evening:—The position of the parties is as follows:—

Majority Socialists	... 68
Independents	... 47
Democrats	... 25
Centre	... 35
People's Party	... 34
Communists	... 1

DECLINE OF CENTRE PARTY VOTES.

INDEPENDENTS GAIN TREMENDOUSLY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 8.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. June 9.

Lerlin.—The papers draw attention to the remarkable decline of the Centre Party votes in Rhineland hitherto one of the chief strongholds of the Party. The party has lost 44,000 votes in Cologne and 11,000 in Duebbeldorf.

The Independents have gained tremendously in the industrial region while the Majority Socialists have lost half their electors. The Independents in Cologne have increased their votes from 4,000 to 30,000.

Official and Personal.

We understand Mr. K. B. Joshi is a candidate for the coming Council elections for the Ratnagiri District on behalf of the Congress Democratic Party.

During the absence of Their Excellencies, Sir George Lloyd and Lady Lloyd the Visitors' Books will be kept out as usual at Government House. Ganeshkhind and the Council Hall, Poona.

Their Excellencies Sir George Lloyd and Lady Lloyd will hold a reception at Government House, Geneshkhind, on Tuesday, 6th July at 9-45 p.m.

The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas is a candidate for election to the Council of State as one of the representatives of Bombay.

NEW MILITARY PATROL IN IRELAND.

FURTHER ATTACKS REPORTED.

TROUBLE AT QUEENSTON HARBOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., June 9.

The system of military patrol in Ireland is apparently beginning to bear fruit as a communique from Dublin announces that the intervention of the military patrol frustrated an attack on the constabulary barracks at Brogna Country Kerry and six armed men in a motor car containing arms and ammunition were captured.

A soldiers at Tipperary has been fired on and wounded. No arrests have been made.

A pilot at Queenston to-day refused to bring in a vessel conveying war munitions. The ship was berthed by the harbour-master. Subsequently the workers refused to unload the vessel whereupon military assistance was called in and the cargo was successfully discharged.

MUNITIONS POURING INTO IRELAND

LIMERICK WORKERS REFUSE TO HANDLE COAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June, 8.
Recd. 1 p.m., June. 9.

Munitions are pouring into Ireland. The Cork Harbour Commissioners have refused to unlock the cranes for the unloading of the military lorries whereupon the soldiers broke the locks and began unloading.

The Limerick workers refused to handle coal destined for the constabulary. The constables thereupon unloaded the coal under an armed escort.

NEW ARMY UNIFORMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 8.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., June 9.

Replying to questions with regard to the decision to issue new uniforms to the Army, similar to those in use before the war, which has caused criticism, Mr. Churchill in the House of Commons stated that full dress would be immediately re-issued to the Guards and Household Cavalry, owing to their ceremonial duties. This would involve an avoidable expenditure of 130 thousand sterling, but the abolition of their full dress would mean a loss of fully eighty thousand sterling.

Re-clothing of the rest of the Army would be spread over four or five years and no existing stocks of khaki would be wasted. Khaki would remain permanently as working and service dress for the whole Army. He contended that the historic uniforms of the British Army carried with them a sense of continuity, and regimental tradition, which were good for recruiting and on discipline. Re-clothing was well worth the while if done thriftily.

IRISH GUARDS.

Replying to further questions, Mr. Churchill in the House of Commons said it had never been intended to abolish the Irish Guards, but the condition of recruiting for the Welsh Guards raised a question of the continuance of the regiment. The Army Council had reserved judgment on the question.

QUESTION OF EMIGRATION.

BILL TO BE INTRODUCED IN COMMONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June, 8.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 9.

Mr. Windham, the Government representative on the Overseas Settlement Committee speaking at the colonisation dinner at the Lyceum Club announces that a bill would shortly be introduced appointing a committee to deal with the question of emigration but before the women left the country they should be assured that settled employment was waiting them overseas.

LONDON HOUSING BOARD CAMPAIGN.

TO RAISE 10 MILLIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 8.
Recd. 1 p.m., June. 9.

The London Housing Board campaign to raise ten millions for the metropolitan housing schemes has been launched by the county Council. It is estimated that 25,000 houses are required immediately and that 150,000 will be ultimately required.

ESTATE OF LATE MR. A. IZAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 8.
Recd. 1 p.m., June. 9.

The late Mr. Alexander Izat, Director of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company left £160,941 sterling.

Sir Hamilton Grant leaves Peshawar for Hathiagali on 10th June.

"NEW FORCES IN INDIA."

BRITONS' DUTY TOWARDS YOUNG EDUCATED INDIANS.

SIR M. SADLER'S PLAIN-SPEAKING

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 8.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., June 9.

Sir Michael Sadler, presiding to-day at the Church of England Missionary Conference, on the new forces in India, referring to young educated Indians, said it was our duty to go forward frankly and boldly in sympathy with them and to guide them to a wise realisation of their vision. We must do so by disinterested regard for what they hoped, a careful study of their claims and a determination not to think selfishly of Western and British privileges but of the good of India as a whole. He recognised the need of young Indians for a religion which would command the full obedience of heart and mind, recognising the brotherhood of man and rights of women.

JOINT COMMITTEE.

THE LORDS' REPRESENTATIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 8.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., June 9.

In the House of Lords, to-day, a motion proposed by Lord Crawford to add Lords Crewe, Selborne, Midleton, Harris, Islington, Sinha and Meston to the Joint Committee appointed by the House of Commons to consider the Draft Rules under the Government of India Act, was agreed to.

REFUSAL TO RENEW LICENSES.

MR. MONTAGU'S PROMISE OF INQUIRY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 8.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., June 9.

In reply to Mr. Swan, Mr. Montagu, in the House of Commons, promised to inquire into the refusal of the District Magistrate at Jullundur to renew licences under the Arms Act on the ground that applicants had attended the National Congress.

BRITISH AIRSHIPS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

UTILISATION FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 8.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., June 9.

Replying to Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy and Lord Curzon, Mr. Churchill said that the German airship L71 had not yet been presented, but was expected to arrive in England shortly. British airships under construction at the end of the war, which it had been decided to complete on account of the money spent on them, were R36, R37, R38 and R80, of which R38 would be handed over to the United States when completed, under the purchase agreement.

The work on others was proceeding slowly, in anticipation of their employment for commercial purposes. It was expected that valuable information would be obtained from L71 which was one of the most modern specimens of German research.

"DELAY IN HANDING OVER L71."

Replying to questions regarding the delay in handing over this vessel, Mr. Churchill stated that he was not dissatisfied with the way the Germans were carrying out this portion of the Treaty.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS FOR MAY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 8.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., June 9.

The Board of Trade returns for May show that exports amounted to 119,319,000 sterling, compared with 64,344,000 in May 1919, and 43,859,000 in May 1913. This constitutes a new record, the previous highest being in April 1920, when they totalled 106,251,000.

Imports amounted to 166,333,000, compared with 135,612,000 in May 1919 and 61,279,000 in May 1913. The increase in cotton goods exported was 20,187,000, woollens 5,079,000, iron and steel manufactures 6,574,000, and a total increase in manufactured articles 50,692,000, compared with May 1919.

PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO KARACHI.

WECOME ASSURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, June, 8.

A large and representative meeting of Karachi citizens held last night with the Commissioner-in-Sind presiding, passed resolutions welcoming the announcement of the visit of the Prince of Wales to India and expressing profound gratification that it is proposed to include Karachi in the Prince's tour, agreeing that a hearty and enthusiastic welcome be accorded to the Prince and appointing a large and influential committee to make necessary arrangements. A number of speeches were made, the speakers including all representatives of all communities. The Commissioner-in-Sind, the Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell in opening the meeting stated that Karachi would be the point of departure of the Prince of Wales from India.

MORE FROM DYER!

A "FURTHER STATEMENT" COMING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 8.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., June 9.

Replying to Mr. Rupert Gwynne, Mr. Churchill stated that the Commander-in-Chief in India had recommended that General Dyer should be retired from the Army. General Dyer had requested permission to make a further statement and the Army Council had held a preliminary discussion and decided to allow General Dyer to submit a further written statement.

TEARS FOR DYER.

HIS FRIENDS' SUPPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 9.

The Council of the European Association express indignation at the despatches of the Secretary of State and the Government of India in connection with the Hunter Report and consider that the Indian situation in 1918 and onwards was much more dangerous than is indicated by the Report. They hold that the Government of India and the Secretary of State have subordinated justice to political expediency. General Dyer was absolutely justified at Amritsar considering the whole situation and therefore the doctrine of minimum force was inapplicable. But General Dyer's action, the Council consider, stopped the revolution. The Government's refusal to support the officers is destructive of sound government and will place officers in an impossible position in an emergency where responsibility has to be undertaken. The Council ask that General Dyer should be exonerated from all blame and suffer no loss of rank or emoluments and it urges that the Government's proposed punishment of officers who suppressed the rebellion, be abandoned.

PUNISH THE OFFENDERS.

DECCAN SABHA'S CABLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, June 9.

Sir Hormusji Wadya, President, Deccan Sabha, Poona has this morning addressed the following cablegram to the Speaker of the House of Commons and the "Westminster Gazette":—

"Council, Deccan Sabha, Poona, beseech Parliament when considering Hunter Committee's report Punjab disturbances, to determine momentous issues therein raised in strictest conformity with British traditions for fair dealing and impartial justice. Indian public has submitted its case and looks to Parliament to discharge sacred duty as India's trustee and Empire's highest tribunal. As true friends of British rule, Council earnestly submit that while other gravest questions agitate public mind prudence and justice alike demand that iniquities and indignities unquestionably inflicted on pretext of rebellion should not only be censured and condemned but should receive the fullest punishment they merit. No regard for persons however highly placed can justify weak and unwise resolve or should prevent strictest and sternest justice to all concerned from highest to lowest."

A CATTLE LIFTING INCIDENT.

JAGIRANIS NOW TREATED AS "CRIMINAL TRIBE."

(From our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, June 8.

A member of the Jagirani tribe was recently arrested in connection with cattle theft. About 50 Jagiranies came up to release him. The sub-inspector had to fire on them killing one.

Correspondence regarding this tribe had been going on with the higher authorities for some time, and now it is announced that the tribe generally accused of cattle lifting and thefts from goods trains is now to be treated as a criminal tribe and placed in settlement under severe restrictions.

The "Bharatvasi" urges a full inquiry by the Bombay Government in the incident of firing and the decision to regard the tribe as a criminal tribe.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 9.

The storm probably moved in west-north-westerly direction and apparently approaching Arabian Sea coast near latitude twenty-one. It is probably severe. Monsoon has not yet penetrated inland. Rainfall has been nearly general in Bay Islands, Lower Burma and west coast of the Peninsula and local in Assam and Bombay Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, Schore, Mysore and North Madras coast.

The principal amounts are:—Port Blair three inches; Table Island one; Victoria Point, Mergui, Moulmein one and a half; Diamond Island, Silchar one; Marmagoa six; Karwar four; Mangalore one and a half; Cochin one; Wailtair a half. Western disturbance has given light local rain in Kashmir and is passing eastwards.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in Upper Burma and in Kathiawar.

STORM MOVING NORTHWEST.

The following telegram has been received by the Port Officer, Bombay from the meteorological Department, Simla.

"Storm apparently moving Northwest too distant from coast to estimate severity, ships leaving your port now unlikely encountor it. Lower Distant warning signal.

ZIONIST WORLD CONFERENCE

COLONISATION OF PALESTINE.

APPEAL TO JEWS FOR FUNDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., June 9.

The Zionist world conference will meet in London on July 4th to deal with the colonisation of Palestine and the financing of that enterprise. The conference will appeal to the Jewish people on behalf of the twenty-five million pounds fund which it has been decided to raise from the Jews throughout the world.

MESOPOTAMIAN MANDATE.

SHOULD BRITAIN HOLD IT?

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 1.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., June 9.

"The Times" in a leader, to-day, urges that decision with regard to the acceptance of a mandate for Mesopotamia should rest with Parliament alone, if only because of the heavy expenditure involved. "The Times" says, on the present basis, our expenditure in Mesopotamia and Persia will probably reach fifty millions sterling annually, and may easily be twice as much in the event of frequent conflicts within and around the borders of the mandatory state.

Another grave aspect of the issue is that preparations, which are now being made for holding and administering Mesopotamia, appear likely to violate Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations and the relevant clause of the Turkish Peace Treaty.

"The Times" says that Government is apparently proceeding on the assumption that Mesopotamia is a conquered land, and the authorities appear to be deliberately aiming at keeping a large permanent garrison in Mesopotamia. The British Exchequer certainly cannot afford the large annual expenditure entailed. "The Times" urges an immediate submission, to the House of Commons of Accounts showing every penny spent in Mesopotamia and Persia, and an independent investigation of financial, Military, Political and economic aspects of the question.

JAM SAHEB OF NAWANAGAR.

INVESTED WITH G. B. E.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 8.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., June 9.

The King to-day invested the Maharajah Jam Saheb of Nawanagar with G.B.E. and later received the Rajah of Pudukota and Panee.

Nawanagar was at the Oval yesterday and watched a cricket match between Surrey and Sussex. He remains in England till the Autumn and may play in one or two games.

PESHAWAR ABDUCTION CASE.

EXACTION OF "FULL REPARATION."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 8.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., June 9.

Replying in the House of Commons to Sir William Joynson Hicks, who asked a question with regard to the punishment of abductors of the wife of a British officer in Peshawar, Mr. Montagu gave an assurance that the local authorities would not rest until they had exacted full reparation for the outrage, but he emphasised their difficulties.

MADRAS RAILWAY MEN.

REFUSED INTERVIEW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 8.

A Negapatam correspondent wires a meeting of ten thousand railway workmen and citizens held at Negapatam appointed a committee including the Asistant Labour Commissioner and five workmen to discuss the disputed matters with the Loco Superintendent for an amicable settlement. The Hon. Mr. Ahmed Thambi Maricayer communicated the resolution to Mr. Creighton of the South Indian Railway and solicited an interview. The latter refused saying he was not prepared to discuss matters with persons unconnected with the railway.

END OF KEROSINE OIL STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 8.

The kerosine oil strike ended to-day, the men returning to work in a body. The strikers had a meeting yesterday and after much persuasion by Mr. Chakkrai Chetty and Mr. Sundara Charlu, Assistant Labour Commissioner who was present at the meeting agreed to resume work, if the latter undertook to secure them admission at several oil installations without any trouble and if it was agreed that the newly employed men were sent out. It was also undertaken that at the court of enquiry to be held Mr. Chakkrai Chetty would be permitted to give evidence. The men accordingly turned up at their respective installations and Mr. Paddison and Sundara Charlu secured them admission.

PUNJAB TRAGEDY.

MISREPRESENTATIONS BY KNIGHT OF TIWANA.

Major Sir Umar Hayat, who can speak on Indian affairs with the experience both of a soldier and a politician, writes the "Morning Post", discussed with a "Morning Post" representative the Punjab disturbances and the subsequent inquiries into them by what is known as "the Congress Committee" and by Lord Hunter's Committee.

"The Congress Committee" and its report he dismissed as unworthy of serious notice. "The Congress Committee" was in its constitution prejudiced and tainted with the disloyalty which was primarily responsible for the Punjab disturbances. The mere fact of the inclusion of Mr. Gandhi on this self-constituted committee was enough to mark it as being partisan and not judicial.

Speaking of Lord Hunter's Committee (the report of which is likely to be available shortly for general publication), Sir Umar Hayat expressed his regret that its work had been so hurried. It was not able to give a hearing to witnesses from rural districts and tribal country, who were ready with evidence as to the conspiracy against British rule in India, which planned disturbances in the Punjab to coincide with an invasion from without, timed for the hot season when the efficiency of the British troops for defence was at its lowest.

"The Punjab disturbances and the measures taken to repress them cannot be seen in their proper perspective," he said, "unless one is in possession of the full facts regarding the relation between those seditious disturbances and the conspiracies from Bolshevist Russia and from Kabul. Steps taken to deal with local sedition might seem harsh if that local sedition were isolated, but might seem sternly necessary and justified if that local sedition were linked up with the plans of outside invaders. It is to me a matter for deep regret that the Hunter Committee had not the opportunity of getting fully acquainted with the knowledge in the possession of the C.I.D., especially of the North-west Frontier Province, as the Peshawar Disturbances were not investigated by it: and that it did not hear as witnesses men like Subadar-Major Mala Khan and Mohammed Akbar, Mir Dost Khan, V.C. The agitator class was well represented by witnesses before the Committee, but the loyal soldiers were not heard. Yet, as I have said, the whole issue in regard to the Punjab disturbances and their suppression depends on the extent of the peril in which British rule in India was at the time, and on the fact that the local sedition was not isolated, but was linked up with foreign plans of invasion."

Speaking on Indian affairs generally, Sir Umar Hayat was critical about the false basis on which British policy was now based. It was relying upon the voluble instead of on the strong, on the specious folk rather than the honest folk. The chiefs in India, he states, are generally loyal to the British power, the landowners and peasants are loyal. But the money-lending and trading class is not really loyal to the British power, but is seeking through the British power to pursue its own corrupt ends, which, generally saying, are the impoverishment and enslavement of the rest of the community. Yet it is this money-lending and trading class which with its skilful talk has won over the British politicians. During the war, while the real loyalists were preoccupied with the defence of the Empire, these talking folk organised their "Reform movement," to which the British people had been persuaded to assent.

DELHI AND HUNTER REPORT

MR. ASAF ALI'S VIEWS.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, June 8.

Had the overwhelming nature of the Punjab atrocities and appalling callousness of those who have deliberately condoned or mildly condemned them not outraged public feelings, as they have done, the Delhi shooting scandal would not have dwindled into the present insignificance, but would have been made a subject of no unmistakable agitation. The Hunter Committee's verdict on the Delhi tragedy of the 30th March, 1920, has positively shocked Delhi, inasmuch as the mishanding of the situation by the authorities has been justified in terms of calculated callousness. Those familiar with the true facts of the case—and there are few who are not fully familiar with them—have found, in the Committee's finding regarding Delhi, an index to the mentality of those who have conceived and written their report. We who are in no doubt as to the actual facts of the Delhi shooting tragedy with the atrocious mishandling of the situation by Police Superintendent Marshall and Sergeant Keensley of British Troops, can easily imagine how perverse and specious must be the Hunter Committee's Report. Regarding the emulation of Prussian methods in the Punjab, we feel inclined to credit every word of the popular versions of the Punjab atrocities as against this specious display of infatuated imperialism. As a white-washing document it may have its value for deluding honest men abroad but town it has supplied an effective antidote to the poison of optimism. I have heard it said in quite responsible quarters in Delhi that the Hunter Rejort has served to stamp out the last vestige of faith in fairplay Only deliberate knaves or imbeciles can now afford to talk of justice and honesty in matters of political or imperial concern. Justice in daily life, but justice in political life, most emphatically no.

FUTILE.

Turning to the Delhi shooting scandal, the first thing to be noted is that even the minority have sacrified truth to expediency. They believed, it seems, that by agreeing with the majority over Delhi they would gain credit for judiciousness in regard to the Punjab battue, but their hope proved futile and their tactics mischievious. For a true verdict on the Delhi tragedy we must turn to Mr. Horniman's Amritsar". He was in full possession of the facts regarding Delhi and here is what he says in his book recently published. After describing the state of the crowd near the railway station he says:—"There need be no hesitation in saying that the firing was quite unnecessary. Such a demonstration would have been dealt with very differently in this country (England) and an Indian crowd on such an occasion is far less dangerous than an English crowd. The affair at Delhi, however, is important as showing the reckless and culpable haste which the authorities in India displayed in opening fire on the crowd at the least prospect of a disturbance." This is the verdict of an honest and conscientious European. It is men like that who save Britain's honour but if blinded imperialism continue its impious orgies there is little chance of Britain retaining her fair reputation much longer.

PERVERSION.

It is an abominable perversion of fact that Mr. Gandhi's visit to Delhi if not prevented, might have proved a source of great danger. [illegible] any one who knows Mr. Gandhi and who can fairly guess the object of his visit to Delhi and the Punjab even if he refused to acquaint himself with Mr. Gandhi's avowed purpose fail to realise that nothing but good would result from his visit? It speaks volumes against official perversity and the crass ignorance of one of the state of things in India, to find, Mr. Barron and Sir M. O'Dwyer apprehend danger from Mr. Gandhi's mission of peace in Delhi. At least this flagrant stupidity led to resentment and *hartal* for nearly a fortnight entailing enough public suffering and official embarrassment and did not end until the fatal consequences of 17th April. An endorsement in the Majority Report of this baseless apprehension is an eloquent comment on the psychology of those who were out to countenance the absurdest of official blunders.

UNREDEEMED!

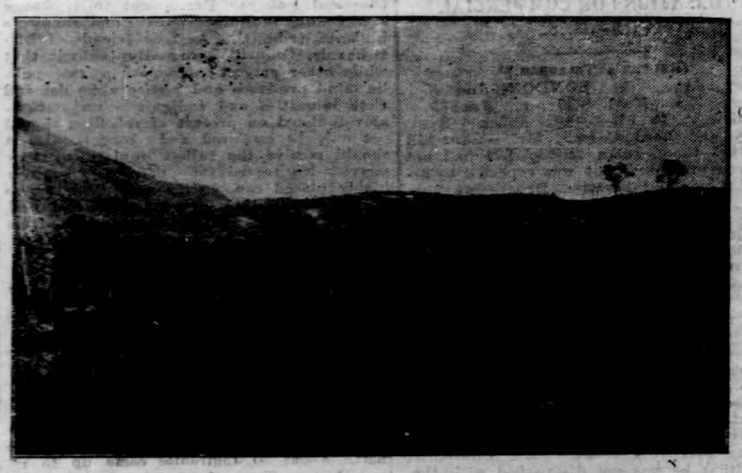
Another matter which strikes one in the Government of India's despatch regarding Delhi is the fatuous endorsement of the Deputy Commissioner's enrolment of leading citizens as special constables. The existing provisions of law and established practice cover a multitude of sins and acts perpetrated in glaring malice and the fact that the Government of India is ever ready to exonerate each erring member of the pampered bureaucracy is adequate enough proof of their unredeemed bias in favour of those who represent their might and prestige. Little do they imagine that no blow can fall on their prestige with more crushing weight than such an exhibition of partiality. Among those appointed special constables was a barrister and remembering that it is a privilege of a barrister hallowed by law and custom to be exempt from appointment as constable, (see Parish Constables Act) we can form some idea of the legal acumen of these blundering bureaucrats. Then legal advisers seem to have betrayed them into justifying illegal acts also. Barristers were enrolled special constables in other places also and the Government of India's legal advisors do not seem to have troubled themselves to save them from the glaring fatuity of endorsing so the erroneous act of ignorant bureaucrats. In conclusion, I have no hesitation in affirming that the Hunter Report has served to efface the remnant of our faith in the integrity of bureaucratic intentions and dealing. They are too deeply intoxicated with the lust of power to suffer moral values to influence their administration. The moral is obvious. The country must awake to a sense of its rights and responsibilities and learn to trust to its own legs.

KANARA PEASANTS & FOREST DEPARTMENT.

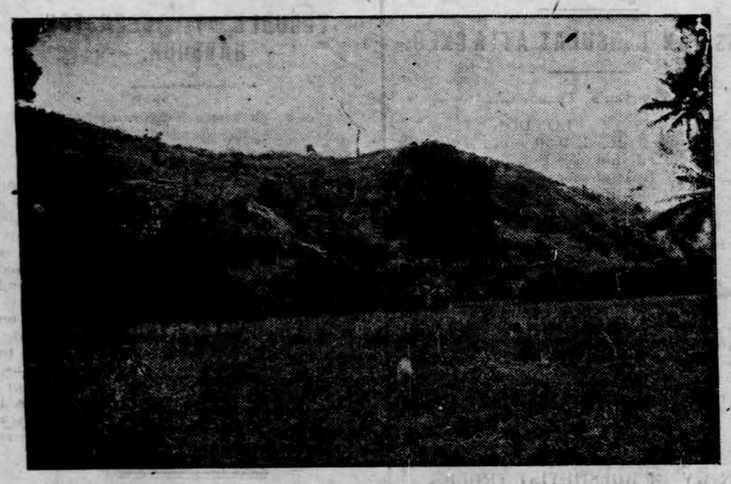
A DISASTROUS POLICY.

Primeval forest cut and burned by the Forest Department for the purpose of growing teak in the neighbourhood of populated and agricultural rural areas.

The forest as it looks after the exploitation of the F. D. and ready for firing to bake the soil, prior to sowing teak seed. Timber is very sparingly picked in the cutting and all the forest is fired.



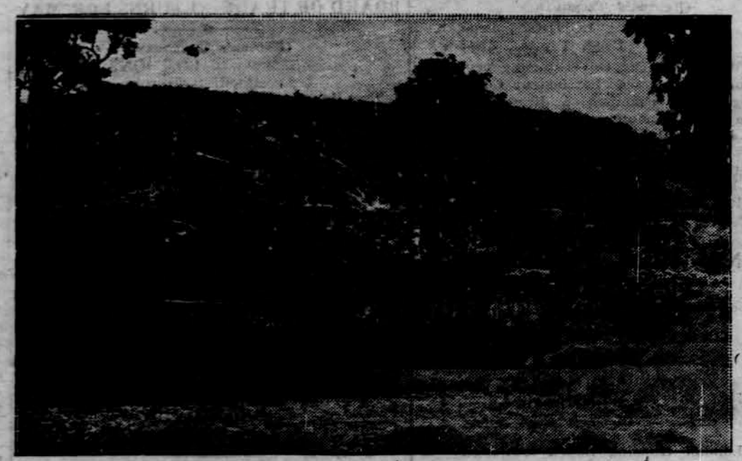
Forest cut and fired near agricultural holdings.



Forest cut and fired near agricultural holdings.

A young teak plantation on the side of a primeval forest, with half-burnt timber lying about there to rot for ever.

This photo gives a good idea of a piece of "unorganised reserve forest set apart for agricultural purposes". The photos show a vast waste of laterite for miles together, and this the kindly Forest Department have "reserved" for agricultural purposes. This waste of laterite sheets is hard-working and honest agriculturist and themselves can make no earthly use of it, bare and affords no opportunity to any simply because the Forest Department it is set apart for agricultural purposes.



Forest cut and fired adjoining agricultural holdings. In a teak forest even grass will not grow and even if it grew the cattle will not eat it. This policy of having teak plantations in the neighbourhood of villages is harmful both to man and beast alike. Cattle cannot have grazing facilities in the neighbourhood of a teak forest as it is always reserved, and the agriculturists are not even allowed to gather the dead leaves for manuring purposes. The F. D. are not permitted to encroach upon a quarter of a mile broad forest belt around the settled and cultivated areas under the existing rule, but this rule is honoured more in the breach than in the observance in Kanara.

LATEST CABLES.

BRITISH TRADE EXHIBITION.

AUSTRALIAN SUPPORT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 8.

Recd. 0-30 a.m., June 10.

Speaking at a meeting at Mansion House yesterday in connection with the British Trade Exhibition Mr. Watt, Australian Commonwealth Treasurer moved a resolution cordially endorsing the proposal to hold the Exhibition in London in 1923. He said that for many years the trade of Britain with the Dominions had been relatively shrinking compared with the trade of the Dominions with foreign countries. That tendency ought to be arrested and reversed. Australia's spirit was one of preference to the Old Country on grounds of high sentiment and also on more mundane grounds. (Cheers.).

Sir Robert Horne said that the Board of Trade and other Government Departments were determined to give the Exhibition every support in their power. He emphasised the necessity for developing by every means the markets for British products.

The resolution was carried with two dissentients.

TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

THE DIFFICULTIES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 8.

Recd. 0-30 a.m., June 10.

The following illuminates the almost insuperable difficulties surrounding the question of reopening trade with Russia. It appears that the Supreme Economic Council meeting in Paris has not yet agreed as regards the Bolshevik guarantees. It has transpired in this connection that the British are disposed to accept any guarantees offered and also assurances as regards the existence of Russian goods for exchange purposes.

The French, however, are sceptical and point out that the Soviet Republic is a federation of States. Hence there is no proof that goods sent to one State will not be seized by another in transit and hitherto the Bolsheviks have not been able to give guarantees against the insecurity and chaos prevailing in Russia. Moreover, the Council wants an assurance that neither ships nor their cargoes will be seized upon reaching Russian ports. Furthermore, the French urge that gold cannot be accepted as payment since it belongs to the creditors of Russia. The Krassin Mission has already proved its inability to find a trade basis in the Exchange system and it is also doubtful whether the groups of Russian States recognise Krassin as mandatory. Krassin is the only cultured man of the members of the Mission. Others are of inferior social status. The Mission is accompanied by a score of experts who are not Bolshevists. They are for the most part officials of the old regime who are obliged to serve under the Bolshevist administration to get a living.

AIR LEAGUE OF BRITISH EMPIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 8.

Recd. 0-30 a.m., June 10.

The Lord Mayor presided to-day at a meeting at Mansion House for the inauguration of the Air League of the British Empire. A resolution was unanimously passed pledging support to the League.

Sir John Seely declared that in 1918 Britain was incomparably the best equipped in air of all nations. He added that to-day the position was serious. The state had practically gone out of business and he suggested that national defences were suffering from sloppy control and lack of co-ordination.

MEETING WITH KRASSIN.

SUPREME ECONOMIC COUNCIL COMMITTEE DISCUSSING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 8.

Recd. 1-45 a.m., June 10.

The Committee of the Supreme Economic Council consisting of French, British, Belgian and Italian delegates is again engaged in discussion in view of the forthcoming meeting with Krassin with whom it has not yet communicated. It is understood that the discussions are making progress but it is not expected that the Committee will meet Krassin until his conversations with British Ministers have come to a satisfactory conclusion.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 8.

Recd. 1-45 a.m., June 10.

It is pointed out that the Anglo-Japanese alliance expires in July 1921. There is reason to believe that both sides, in view of the changes effected by the war and the existence of the League of Nations, are not averse to modifying the minor points of the technical character, although both recognise that the continuance of the treaty is important. It is pointed out that Article Four dealing with the general arbitration Treaty was added when the alliance was revised in 1911 in order to exempt the United States from the application of the agreement, but as it has never been enforced it may be necessary to employ another formula.

CALM IN TEHERAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5.

Recd. 1-45 a.m., June 10.

A telegram from Teheran states that complete calm prevails there and there is no fear at present of Bolshevik occupation.

THE TREATY OF VICTORS.

WILL IT BE CARRIED OUT?

BRITISH PRESS ON TURKISH SETTLEMENT.

"DAILY HERALD"

Yesterday H. N. Brailsford dealt in our columns with the realities that lie behind the Turkish Treaty, with the greed for concessions that is now shamelessly avowed by the statesmen who, but a little while since, were posing as the disinterested champions of little peoples and as the knight errants of civilisation.

Africa and the Turkish dominions were the two great prizes for which, during the 10 years that preceded the war, the diplomats of the Entente and of the Central Alliance played their reckless game.

To-day, the victors, after their manner, are sharing the spoil. They are careless of concealment now. They openly deride the principles in whose names they sent millions to die. They talk frankly of oil and coal, not worrying to prate about nationality and democracy.

But habit is hard to break; and in the Turkish treaty itself they return to their old hypocritical style. They talk as though it were still necessary to delude a President. They lead with a solemn incantation of the Covenant of that League of Nations which they have made an object of derision. They use the jargon of "mandates." They proclaim, with tongue in cheek, the "independence" of Syria and Mesopotamia and the Hedjaz.

Behind it all the reality is the partitioning of the Middle East between the capitalist imperialisms of Europe, with England, after her wont, taking the lion's share.

That is the beginning of a new epoch in the history of the British Empire, which may well prove the first step towards its dissolution.

From Egypt, protesting by every means in its power against a "protectorate" which it has never acknowledged, and which is a violation of a score of across to Burma we are committed to assere by force af arms our dominion over peoples who detest our rule.

That is a task that must in the long run exhaust even the resources of Great Britain. It is a task that will in the years to come mean heavy financial burdens, military "commitments," repeated wars, and the horror of recurrent Amritsars. Yet that task the people of these islands are taking up, heedlessly, thoughtlessly, not for their own profit, but for the gain of a few groups of cosmopolitan financers.

The Turkish treaty is but one step further upon the disastrous path along which this people is suffering itself blindly to be led.

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN."

After the defeat of Turkey in the war it was generally taken for granted that the Straits and the shores both of the Straits and of the Sea of Marmora would be internationalised, and that the Turkish Government would cease to have any footing in Europe. Neither expectation has been fulfilled. The nominal seat of the Turkish Government remains, for the present at least, in Constantinople, but how far Constantinople or the Government seated there can or will exercise authority over the real seat of the Turkish population and power in the interior of Asia Minor remains extremely doubtful. Yet it is with the Government of the Sultan at Constantinople that the Powers are about to make their treaty, although for its execution they may yet have to reckon with that other Turkish Power whose chief figure is Mustapha Kemal and whose seat is not Constantinople but Angora. At present the authority of the Sultan even in his own capital is little more than normal. The military forces of the Allies are in control of the city. How long they are to remain so does not appear from the summary of the treaty, but in any case nothing more of his former European territory is to be left to him than the city of Constantinople and the peninsula on which it stands. The boundary of Turkey in Europe will be the famous Chatalja lines, some twenty-five miles only west of Constantinople, and the small lake outside them, from which the city draws its water supply. The rest goes to Greece.

There is no great harm in leaving Constantinople to the Turk, although historic justice might have demanded his utter expulsion from the whole region in which for five hundred years his presence has been a curse. But the custody of the Straits is a more serious matter. If there is any position in the world which should come under the control of the League of Nations it is this. The freedom of the Straits is a world interest, not an interest only of particular Powers, and the League of Nations should therefore have been put in control both of the waters and of the shores of this great gateway of the Eastern world. Instead Turkey is to be left in command of the whole of the eastern shores of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus and the Sea of Marmora, and Greece is to be placed in command of the western shores of the Dardanelles and Marmora, while at the Bosphorus Turkey is to hold both shores. Even the waters of the Straits will not be internationalised in the full sense, which can only be done through the League of Nations, but a Commission is to be set up of Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan, together with Greece and Rumania, to which the United States may be added when she desires and Russia and Bulgaria when they qualify. That means that Great Britain, France, and Italy will be practically in control, and it is on them avowedly that the treaty depends for the protection of the Straits and the enforcement of its provisions in regard to them. This is an obviously unsatisfactory arrangement, unless it is to be regarded merely provisional until the League of Nations is firmly established and can take the place of the Commission. There can be no guarantee that the alliance between the three nations will be permanent, and in any case the shores as well as the waters of the Straits ought to be under the same international control. Neither Greece nor Turkey is an adequate substitute for the League of Nations, and the mere destruction for the time being of the fortifications on either side of the Straits is in itself no adequate security. A similar obscurity hangs over the fate of Armenia. The Powers have not been able to decide among themselves what should be her proper frontiers, so have asked the President of the United States to decide for them. But it is not much use to draw the line of a frontier unless you are prepared also to enforce and defend it. There is nothing to suggest that any or all of the Powers are so prepared, and unless the nominal ruler of Turkey should prove able to control the real one this part of the treaty may unhappily prove to be not worth the paper it is written on.

SYRIA AND MESOPOTAMIA.

In regard to the southern part of the once vast Ottoman Empire the prospect more hopeful. Syria and Mesopotamia are recognised as independent States. Each is to have a "mandatory" under the League of Nations, whose functions are defined, in accordance with Article 22 of the Covenant of the League, to be "the tendering of administrative advice and assistance." The precise terms of the mandates will have to be a good deal more clearly defined than this. They will be submitted to the Council of the League and approved by it. On the terms of these mandates and the manner in which they are fulfilled a great deal will depend. The omens are not wholly favourable. In one of the unofficial summaries of the treaty published yesterday was stated that there was an agreement between Great Britain and France that France was to have 25 per cent. of the oil of Mosul (the ancient Nineveh) in our Mesopotamian mandatory territory. But a mandate does not imply the unrestricted right of exploitation, and the "independent State" of Mesopotamia may have something to say on the matter. The profoundly interesting question of the boundaries and status of Palestine and the terms of the mandate to be given to this country in respect to it are left undetermined in the treaty, and are to form, it would appear, the subject of a further agreement between the Powers interested. But in form of it is satisfactory that the precise words of the famous Balfour declaration recognising Palestine as the "home of the Jewish people" are incorporated in the treaty. A seed is here planted which may yet grow into a mighty tree. The wealth, the knowledge, the skill, and the enterprise of the higher civilisation of Europe will all be brought to bear on this little land of promise. It must receive adequate boundaries and a fair field. It may yet become not only the ally and helper of this country in its Eastern tasks, but the invaluable link between the civilisations of the Eastern and the Western worlds.

"THE TIMES."

Time and reflection will be required to form a definitive judgment on the Treaty which was handed to the Turkish delegates in Paris yesterday. It affects the interests of all the chief European Powers; it settles territorial problems of great importance in the Balkans; it sanctions the British protectorate in Egypt and the Sudan, the French protectorate in Tunis and French Morocco, and Italian sovereignty in Libya; with certain reservations it prescribes the rights and some of the duties of the new States in Asia which have arisen from the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire. These are among the more direct and obvious consequences; indirectly it must exercise a potent influence extending deep into the remoter regions of the Asiatic Continent. An instrument introducing changes so vast and pregnant with possibilities so varied and so serious is not to be judged without mature examination. We shall confine ourselves for the moment to naming some of its principal provisions, with such brief comment as a first perusal of them suggests. The Treaty is undeniably severe, but the Turks before they threw in their lot with Germany received clear and emphatic warnings from the Allies of the doom which their choice must bring upon them in the event of defeat. The Allies did not require Turkey to join them. They offered to uphold her independence and integrity, on the single condition that she should remain neutral between them and their foes. She deliberately rejected this offer. From ambition and from greed, she made herself, without wrong or provocation from the Allies, the zealous tool of their enemies. She must pay the penalty; she has but herself to blame if it is severe. It is the duty of the Allies, as M. Millerand said when he handed the draft Treaty to the Delegation, to take effective precautions against a recurrence of the evils and of the dangers which she brought upon Europe. A concession upon one important point is made to Turkish feeling and to Mahomedan sympathies. The Sultan will be allowed to remain in Constantinople, but only in circumstances which will render his residence innocuous, if the Allies sternly prevent all efforts to make it a centre of political and financial intrigue. He will not be permitted to retain any armed force in the capital except a bodyguard of 700 men, and elaborate measures have been taken to secure the safety and the neutrality of the Straits. The *regime* set up for this purpose is one of the most remarkable features of the whole settlement. A "zone of the Straits" is created, extending far inland upon both sides of the great waterways, to which Constantinople owes her unparalleled strategic importance. The administration of this area is entrusted to a Commission of the Straits, appointed from the League of Nations. England, France, Italy, and Japan will each be entitled to two votes, Greece and Rumania each to one. When and if they join the League of Nations, the United States and Rusia will severelly have two votes on the Commission, and Bulgaria one vote; Turkey will not be represented at all. This body will have wide powers and onerous duties. It will have to provide for the freedom of the Straits to all nations, in war as well as in peace, by sea and by air. It will be entitled to employ British, French, and Italian troops, but not troops of any other nationality, within the zone, and it will fly its own flag. The zone, it is not uninteresting to note, corresponds almost exactly in area to the Latin Empire of Constantinople set up by the Crusaders under Baldwin of Flanders and the Doge Dandolo in 1204. The manifest care with which these articles have been framed so as to invest all the principal Allies with equal rights on this vital subject, and the prohibition of a blockade of the Straits, save with the sanction of the League of Nations, ought to silence the suspicions lately expressed in certain leading French newspapers that this country has entertained some Machiavellian project for getting the exclusive control of the Straits into her own hands. Other French journals which have had the good sense to combat these suggestions now have the satisfaction of being able to point to the text in proof that they were right.

ARMY AND NAVY CONDEMNED TO EXTINCTION.

The Army and the Navy which Turkey prostituted to Berlin are condemned to practical extinction. The Treaty limits the former to 50,000, of whom not more than 2,500 are to be officers. The period of service for officers is to be twenty-five years at least; that for non-commissioned officers and men twelve years at least. Of this force 15,000 are to be technical troops; the remaining 35,000 are to be gendarmes only. They are to have no guns heavier than mountain artillery, no tanks, armoured cars, gas apparatus, or flame-throwers. Turkey is not to have any Navy, or any Air Force. She may not manufacture them except under Allied supervision. She is, in fact, for all purposes of aggression or adventure, to be disarmed as completely as words can accomplish. The financial clauses may bestow upon the population the advantage of an honest administration, but they completely strip the Turkish Government of the powers ordinarily vested in the rulers of a State. Here again control is vested in a Commission. The three principal Allies appoint one member each. Turkey also is to name a member, but he is to possess only a consultative voice. Turkey may not raise taxes, frame a Budget, sanctions expenditure, or grant concession—a most desirable restriction—without the approval of the Commission. We do not quite gather what manner of administration and judicature the Supreme Council contemplate for the Asiatic provinces left to Turkey, but Allied Courts are to be established for the trial of war criminals—when they are caught. The territorial clauses assign all that is left of Turkey in Europe to Greece right up to the Chataldja lines, with the exception of the Derkos area, which supplies Constantinople with hwater, but subject, as to ac onsiderable portion of this region, to the rights, conferred upon the Straits Commission. In Asia Minor Greece receives the Smyrna and Aidin districts on the same terms as those on which she held Crete, but again subject to certain privileges over the free port area of Smyrna, which are reserved to Turkey for five years. Decidedly M. Venizelos has done brilliantly for his country, but we trust that he will have the sagacity to recognize the advantage of giving Bulgaria free commercial access to the sea at Salonika, as well as at Dedeagatch. Italy is to receive the isle of Castellorizo, just outside the zone assigned to Greece, as well as the Dodecanese. Turkey is required to recognize the British annexation of Cyprus, but England will relieve her of future liability for the loans formerly guaranteed on the tribute of the island, and on the tribute of Egypt and the tributes will cease. Palestine will, of course, be administered under a mandate doubtless to England. Syria and Mesopotamia are recognized as independent, but subject to mandates doubtless to France and Great Britain. The independence of Armenia and the Hedjaz and the "autonomy" of Kurdistan are sanctioned though it has unfortunately to be acknowledged that the boundaries of the first and of the last, as also those of Mesopotamia and of Syria, cannot be defined just at present. The President of the United States is empowered to settle those of Armenia, within the wide limits of four named vilayets, and it is expressly provided that if autonomous Kurdistan should aspire to the more exalted stage of independence, her desire is to be gratified. Thought for these Caucasian States—which our telegrams of Monday show to be occupied with other and more urgent cases—has, indeed, been carried to the extent of settling the rights they—and Persia—are to enjoy at Batum, and much solicitude is displayed for the rights of the Assyro-Chaldeans and other religious, political, and rac minorities. An immense variety of legal questions relating to railways, concessions, and other very important subjects are included in the legal and economic clauses. Some of these provisions give the Allies the necessary powers for the elimination of German and other hostile economic penetration in Turkey, and for the acquisition of railway property under German control. The Labour Convention and the League of Nations are, of course, tendered the Sultan and his advisers for acceptance. We suppose they will accept them We cannot feel quite so confident that the whole arrangement, or even that its main provisions, will commend themselves to Mustapha Kemal and his confederates, or even to all the new States concerned, to say nothing of the Russian Bolshevists with whom some of them are coquetting. Yet acceptance by them may prove even more essential than acceptance in Constantinople. Constantinople is under the Allied guns, but who is going to force this settlement upon the Nationalists and other possibly recalcitrant factions or races in the remoter recesses of the former Ottoman Empire?

"DAILY MAIL."

The draft Peace Treaty handed to Turkey by the Allies—of which we publish the terms—amounts to a sentence of expulsion from Europe. It is a well-merited punishment which the Turk has brought on himself. For more than 500 years Turkish blood-lust and intolerance have cast a blight over South-Eastern Europe. The massacres committed during the war were the last straw. Turkey's retention even of Constantinople and a strip of Thrace are now made dependent—and justly—on her good behaviour towards the comparatively small population which is still retained in her charge.

The gist and justification of the treaty lies in the Allies' declaration that it embodies "international arrangements for more stable conditions in the future and for the betterment of mankind." In this sense the subject peoples freed from the Turkish yoke are now free, in various degrees of independence, to work out their own salvation.

Turkey's inability to pay just reparation in full has been taken generously into account. War criminals are to be handed over to the Allies for trial. The same stipulation was made with regard to the German war criminals in the Treaty of Versailles. The doubt that arises in one case is repeated in the other. The treaty condemns Turkey to exemplary punishment, but will it be carried out?

"DAILY NEWS."

While the official draft of the Treaty with Turkey contains little that has not been anticipated, so far as it can be regarded of general interest, in our own columns, certain points emerge which have so far escaped attention. One concerns Russia, the other the League of Nations. A variety of duties none of them particularly attractive—will fall to the League under the Treaty, but the Supreme Council has made a new departure in providing that in the case of the Hedjaz, and also of the eight ports it has been decided to internationalise, there shall be complete freedom of movement and equality of treatment for the goods and nationals, not of all States indiscriminately, but of all States members of the League of Nations. All things considered, that is a perfectly reasonable provision to make, but there is obviously one quarter in which reference be expected to provoke criticism. The other provision to which reference has been made is the right accorded to Russia and on similar terms to Bulgaria) to a seat on the Commission of the Straits as soon as she is admitted a member of the League of Nations. That is entirely proper, and it is satisfactory that the Supreme Council has recognised what justice demands in this connection. It is extremely desirable, however, that the Commission itself should be appointed by, and answerable to, the League, by which all international waterways must ultimately be controlled.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH."

One of the most outstanding features of the Treaty of Peace with Turkey is the wonderful success which has attended the diplomacy of M. Venizelos. The Greek claims have been admitted, if not in full, at least to an extent which gives to Greece an accession of territory beyond that to which she was strictly entitled by her services to the Allies during the war. This represents a magnificent triumph for M. Venizelos, for it is he who won these *spolia opima* from his country's hereditary foe, and has a second time doubled the area of the Greek kingdom. He has gained the confidence of the Supreme Council by his sagacity, by his steadfastness of purpose, and by his whole-souled loyalty to the highest interests of Greece, which he knew to be bound up irrevocably with the victory of the Allies, and he already holds a high place among the Greek immortals. There will be little disposition in this country to grudge to Greece the realisation of aspirations which a few years ago seemed hardly within the bounds of possible achievement, if her people are strong enough to retain and administer wisely what they have won not so much by arms as by the goodwill of the Allies. But it would be foolish to disguise the fact that there are widespread misgivings as to the ability of Greece to maintain herself in her new possessions, and as to the spirit in which she may address herself to her new and heavy responsibilities. So long as M. Venizelos is in power the Allies will have no fear; but the recent plots against his life show that he has many implacable enemies, and the successful carrying out of the Greek portions of the Turkish Treaty depend to a much greater extent than could be desired upon the health and strength of a single man. Let us consider what a large slice of the Turkish heritage has been bestowed upon Greece; She is given practically the whole of what was left of Turkey in Europe, excepting Constantinople and its immediate neighbourhood. That is to say, she becomes the new mistress of Thrace. This is the prize or which she contended with Bulgaria during the last thirty years, and the satisfaction of Greek desires in this direction will excite strong resentment in that quarter. The Bulgarians espoused the losing cause in the Great War and they most effectively estranged British sympathies, but they are a virile race, and it can hardly be supposed that they will be content with even a free use of the port of Dedeagatch as their sole outlet on the Aegean. The Straits, indeed, will be free to them, as to the rest of the world, but Greece, by her possession of Salonika and the Thracian coast-line, is placed in a position of great superiority, which will—to say the least—be irksome to Bulgarian national pride. As to the considerable Greek and Turkish populations in Thrace which will now pass under Greek sovereignty, we need say nothing save that it will severely test Greek statesmanship to make them the contented subjects of King Alexander.

WHAT GREECE WILL GET.

Greece will have a representative on the International Commission which is to be responsible for the control of the Straits and of a broad strip of territory on either side, but in this she receives no more favoured treatment than Roumania or Bulgaria, and the real authority on the Commission will belong to the Great Powers. Many of the Aegean islands will also pass into her keeping. These include Imbros, Lemnos Tenedos, Samothrace, Mitylene, Samos, and Chios—islands whose names are well known to every student of Greek history, and which played a stirring part in the old wars between Persia and Greece, and later in the days of the Confederacy of Delos and the Athenian Empire. The islands known as the Dodecanese, including Rhodes, are confirmed in Italian possession, but, with this important exception, Greece once more becomes mistress of the Isles of Greece, whose people, largely Greek, will be glad to be restored after all these centuries to political unity with the Greek nation. Greece is also given a special status in an area of supreme importance on the mainland of Asia Minor. This includes the city of Smyrna, and Smyrna is the chief port of Asia Minor and the new Turkey in Asia. The enclave is to be under Turkish sovereignty, but the effective administration will be Greek, for a local Parliament is to be set up on the basis of a scheme of proportional representation of minorities, approved by the League of Nations, and at the end of five years this Parliament may ask for permission to be incorporated in the Kingdom of Greece. The Council of the League, may, indeed, impose a plebiscite, but if this results in a vote in favour of union with Greece, Turkey by the Treaty "agrees in advance to renounce all her rights to the territory." The meaning of this, of course, is perfectly clear. It promises Greece in five years' time the ancient coast province of Ionia—one of the cradles of the Greek race—and it is in connection with this arrangement that many deep misgivings will be aroused. If there must be partition of the coast line of Asia Minor, then, without doubt, Greece has the prior—indeed, the only—claim on the ground of history and the preponderant claim on the ground of the nationality of the population. But, as our well-informed correspondent, Mr. Perceval Landon, has recently pointed out, the port of Smyrna, thus virtually handed over to Greece, is the very gate of Anatolia and the natural highway of sea-borne traffic from Europe to the new Turkey.

SMYRNA.

The sentiment of the Turks is strongly aroused on this question. On the subject of the possession of Smyrna all the Turkish parties are at one. Its occupation by Greek troops last year aroused a fierce Nationalist spirit among the Turks, and has given strength and vitality to the party of Mustapha Kemal. It is true that Turkish sovereignty still remains, and that the Turkish flag is to fly over one of the Smyrna forts, but it will be remembered that the same devices were brought into play in connection with Crete twenty years ago, and the Turks will be under no illusions as to what is intended to take place in five years' time. What we wish to emphasise is that this new arrangement necessarily involves an intensification of the bitter ill-will between Turk and Greek, and it is doubtful whether Greece has sufficient resources of troops and money to enable her to deal single-handed with the troubles that may easily arise. Turkey may be shattered as a formidable military Empire; but her capacity to drain the fighting and financial strength of Greece will still be sufficient to create great anxiety among those who have sincere Hellenic sympathies. Bulgarian and Turkish resentment will not be easily appeased, and the comments of the Italian Press upon the Turkish Treaty show how wrathful is Italian opinion at the poor success of Italy as compared with Greece in securing valuable prizes. The fall of Signor Nitti emphasises this feeling. The course of events, therefore, may possibly show that Greece has been rather too successful in securing the favours of the Supreme Council. We sincerely hope not. Her renewal of youth, her true and vigorous renascence, her rise to the position of a considerable Power in the East of Europe would be heartily welcome to most Englishmen. But while the Western Powers have deliberately created by this Treaty a Greater Hellas, it is the Greek nation itself which will have to maintain Greater Hellas, and we hope that it will rise above its besetting national faults to a true appreciation of the privileges with which it has been loaded and of the corresponding duties which are also included in the provision of this Treaty. It is by showing magnanimity and fair play, especially to her secular enemies, the Bulgarians and the Turks, that Greece can best justify her aggrandisement by the Powers.

"MORNING POST."

The Treaty of Peace which the Allies submitted to the representatives of the Sultan in Paris yesterday—a full summary of which we publish elsewhere—is a document fraught with vital consequences to the British Empire The Treaty of Versailles is the pledge of French Liberty; the Treaty of Saint-Germain the vindication of Italy's entry into the war; on the Treaty of yesterday will depend the momentous issuse whether the Middle East is to have peace and the British Empire an assurance of security after four and a half years of terrible war. With the destruction of the German Navy and with our ties of friendship with France and Italy, we are safe

(Continued on page 10.)

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

(BY AN INDIAN.)

Agriculture is the major industry of India. Nearly 200 millions of people are dependent on it. But as the Famine Commission of 1880 pointed out, there can be no agricultural advance until the rural population had been so educated as to enable them to take a practical interest in agricultural progress and reform." Though 40 years have elapsed when the Famine Commision recorded the above opinion, still, to-day, there are many villages where there are existent not even elementary schools. Agricultural Colleges, of course, can be counted on the fingers.

Foreign Countries.

The importance of the enlightenment of agricultural classes has been recognised even in countries which are not primarily agricultural. Great sums are spent by European States to promote agricultural education. "M. Tisserand attributes the great progress made by French agriculture since 1870, in a large measure 'to our schools, our professors, our experiment stations, and the illustrious men of science, whom the administration has induced to devote themselves to the study of agricultural questions.' According to Mr. M. H. Jenkins the results of agricultural education in Denmark have been something extraordinary. Danish butter is now the best in the world; in 1880 it was described by the British Vice-Consul at Copenhagen as 'execrably bad'; the progress since is directly traceable to agricultural education.' Every franc spent in agricultural teaching brings a brilliant return" is the opinion of a Belgian Minister of Agriculture. "Every guilder spent in the promotion of agricultural teaching brings back profit a hundredfold." says a Dutch official of the Agricultural Council. In America, as I pointed out last time, agricultural education is even compulsory in certain States. Japan has, of course, developed a fine system of Agricultural education.

Make up!

It will be now apparent how backward we are in the matter of agricultural education. However, the neglect of the past must be made up as swiftly as possible. The first step in the direction should be the making of primary education free and compulsory in all villages, the abode of our agricultural community. Here nature study should be promoted as much as possible. Another thing which should be simultaneously accomplished is the founding of a net-work of secondary agricultural schools where vernacular must constitute the medium of instruction.

Technical Schools.

The technical schools are conspicuous by their rarity in India. So early as 1887 the Indian National Congress urged on the Government to 'elaborate a system of technical education, suitable to the condition of the country.' Since then the question has been persistently brought before the Administration, but without much avail. The industrial greatness of Germany and other countries has been attributed to the systems of industrial education prevalent there. There can be no advance of the industries of a country unless its citizens are industrially educated. Indian industrial regeneration is really desired and it is up to the people to bestir themselves and get technical schools opened right all over the country.

The "Gramophe Schools."

The "Daily Herald" in a short note draws attention to the educational value of gramophone." It says:—"Its chief value from an educational point of view lies in its use as a musical instructor and as a professor of languages, whose accent can be irreproachable and whose patience is inexhaustible. It teaches neither too fast for the dullard nor too slow for the brilliant. It tires after and not before the most indefatigable student. It is willing to repeat itself till the most backward pupil has grasped its lesson. One pays for it by the amount of knowledge it imparts and not by the minutes our slow wits or its inadequate methods take to impart it. If in every town those interested in any of those subjects capable of being taught by the gramophone would combine to buy the necessary records and lend them to one another the "running" cost would be comparatively small."

Child Training.

"Train up a child according to his way" says the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, who proceeds:—"In every child there are special and peculiar powers. The true business of training a child, therefore, is that of discovering what those powers are, and developing them. It is a disaster to prepare a programme for a child without consulting the particular and peculiar life of that child, and then to endeavour to compel the child to conform to that ideal, to live by that programme. In all training of children the first business of those responsible, must be that of considering the children themselves."

A Madras message of June 7 says, there was an unprecedented rise in the price of kerosine oil in Madras on Sunday, the commodity being sold in some parts of city at 9 annas per bottle, in consequence of the strike, no cartmen being available for the company to send round the oil for sale in the streets for some days. Arrangements are being made to relieve the situation. (A. P.)

* * * *

Of the eleven resolutions passed the one to spread education both ordinary and religious in the Samaj was the most important, The meeting also considered the necessity of preparing the directory of the Samaj and to request the Government to class the members of the Samaj under the category of Brahmins in general or to provide a separate column for Vishva Brahmin Samaj by itself in the coming census records. A central educational fund was also started.

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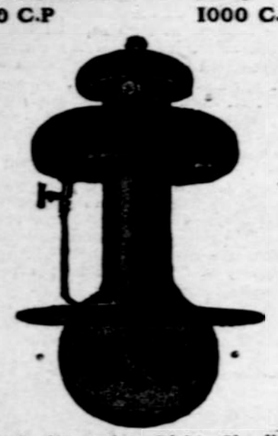

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THE POLISH WAR.

"BRITAIN'S FAULT"

LORD CURZON'S HUMS AND HAWS.

The Polish advance writes "The Daily Herald" has been discussed in correspondence between Lord Robert Cecil on behalf of the League of Nations Union and Lord Curzon, which is now made public.

Lord Robert Cecil, in his infial letter, drew the Foreign Secretary's attention to the fact that "for months past Poland has been notoriously preparing to attack Russia. As far as I can judge, the Soviet Government has made repeated and genuine offers of peace, which have been set aside on seemingly dimsy pretexts.

"The result must be either a Polish success—which will only lead to reprisals later on—or a Polish failure, which may probably produce the disruption of Poland or its conquest by Russia," adds the letter. "In either event, a very serious situation for the signatories of the Treaty of Versailles and the peace of Europe will have been produced.

"In these circumstances it is regrettable that the machinery provided by Articles 11 and 17 of the Covenant of the League of Nations should not have been utilised, and I venture to express the hope that an immediate meeting of the Council of the League may be summoned at the instance of the British Government."

MY LORD DISAGREES.

To this Lord Curzon replied that their information did not at all support the view that "for months past Poland has been notoriously preparing to attack Rusia." Until quite recently there had been no evidence to show that the Poles had been contemplating an offensive against Russia.

This episode did not constitute and outbreak of war; it was merely a phase of war which had been going on for some time and had not yet been terminated.

"I do not see how we can invoke the intervention of the League of Nations to check an offensive by the Poles in the course of their conflict with the Bolsheviks," added Lord Curzon. "We told them that His Majesty's Government could offer them no advice, and that they must choose peace or war on their own responsibility. Having left them free to choose, I hardly think that it is open to us to attempt to repress their action when they have made their choice. Such an attempt would certainly be regarded as intervention in favour of the Bolsheviks and against our Allies—a result which it would be difficult to defend.

"Even were such intervention desirable, it seems to me that the League of Nations (which cannot exercise its full powers until its assembly has been convoked) would be in a very difficult position in any attempt to mediate between Poland and a Russian Government which does not recognise the League's authority."

RUBBING IT HOME.

Lord Robert Cecil sent a reply to this letter, in which he called the attention of the Foreign Secretary to the fact that on January 10 it was stated in a telegram from Warsaw that the Polish offensive of that date served the "purpose of feeling the nation's pulse with regard to the active continuation of the war against the Bolsheviks in the spring."

Moreover, he was assured by military authorities that an attack such as that arranged by the Poles must have been the subject of prolonged preparation—a preparation about which he should have thought his Majesty's Government would have been informed.

"Even assuming the negotiations were merely designed on one side or the other to cover preparations for war, surely that made it all the more important that the Council of the League should have intervened while there was yet time."

The "episode" meant the renewal of fighting with all its horrors.

The letter continues, "Critics of the League will not unreasonably say that if it could not intervene to prevent a evil of these dimensions, of the occurrence of which it had full warning, its usefulness in the future is not likely to be great."

"The responsibility of the British Government is measured by its power in the Councils of the Nations, and, if by our action or neglect, further catastrophes take place in Eastern Europe and the only future safeguard for peace is discredited, the chief share of the guilt will rest upon ourselves."

To this Lord Curzon sent a final letter stating that his previous communication was not written with a view to publication. He must content himself with he remark that there are a number of statements in Lord Robert Cecil's latest letter which he cannot accept.

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THE TREATY OF VICTORS.

(Continued from page 9.)

in the West, but in the East we are vulnerable, and in the East we have enemies. A real settlement in Asia will alone bring peace to our shores, and in such a settlement the liquidation of the Turkish Empire is a factor of supreme importance. For that reason Englishmen will take almost as deep an interest in this Treaty as the Turks themselves. And let us say at the outset that on the whole we think it is a just treaty. Turkey listened to the blandishments of Marshall von Rieberstein and professed herself ready to work for the King of Prusia. Like Bulgaria and Austria-Hungary, she has now to pay the price of her folly. The prophecy of Mazzini has come true, and the Hapsburg Monarchy and the Empire of the Sultan have fallen, and through the same cause. Turkey chose the arbitrament of war, and must submit to the dread result. We are glad, however, that the Allies have decided to retain the Sultan in Constantinople, and that he will still remain a Caliph.

Though we regard the Treaty as a just settlement, yet many of its clauses are bound to raise misgivings. We have now had a brief experience of the settlements laid down in the Treaties of Versailles and Saint-Geamain, and are daily becoming better acquainted with their defects. We confess we do not like divided sovereignty, the tutelage of the League of Nations, the creation of new States, fathered by sentimentalists and innocent of proper economic and geographical safeguards, indeterminate boundaries, provisional guarantees, and so on. In a word, having witnessed the Balkanisation of Central Europe, we do not wish to see that disintegrating process extended to Asia. Are the new States which were raised out of the dead ashes of the Hapsburg Monarchy solidly fixed? Has the League of Nations been a success at Dantzig? Will other States have to follow Poland's example and have recourse to war in order to fix their boundaries? We ask these questions when we read the clauses of the Turkish Treaty and notice its provisional indeterminate character. For example, there is nothing satisfactory about the allocation of Smyran; it will remain a source of bitter trouble between Turkey and Greece. The Turks will never consent to the relinquishing of the port through which all their trade must pass, and it is doubtful, in view of the fact that, unhappily, M. Venizelos is not immortal, whether Greece will be able to administer and hold the tremendous accession of power and territory which the Treaty has brought her. Syria and Mesopotamia are provisionally recognised as independent States and will be assisted each by a mandatory. Will the Emir Feisul and his Arab subjects accept this solution? Minorities are to be protected, and military control is to be instituted. Will Mustapha Kemal Pasha signal his cordial acquiescence? Palestine is to be established as a National Home for the Jewish people. Will even Mr. Herbert Samuel succeed in making such a Home a pleasant place to live in Armenia is to be independent, and Turkey agrees to accept the arbitrament of the President of the United States upon the question of the frontier between Turkey and Armenia in the vilayets of Erzerum, Thebizond, Van and Bitlis, and upon Armenia's access to the sea. But even if Turkey accepts, will Armenia That disillusioned community is now looking not towards Mr. Lloyd George's Supreme Council, nor towards Lord Robert Cecil's League of Nations but towards Lenin and the Bolshevism hordes who have their eyes fixed on the Caucasus.

We sincerely hope that the Allies will be able to surmount these difficulties, but it is no good ignoring them. It is useless to talk about mandates if the writ of the mandatory does not run in the country concerned. The plain fact is that there can be no settlement with Turkey until there has first of all been a settlement with Russia. It is the failure to recognise that fact which explains the indeterminate character of the new Treaty. As long as the Bolsheviks remain in Moscow, there will be wars in the Caucasus, and feuds in Anatalia, where the British Fleet will be powerless for influence. For a durable peace in the East, Britain requires the co-operation of a sane restored Russia.

ISLAM AND THE KHILAFAT.

The following letter appears in the "Westminster Gazette":—

Dear Sir,—Your "Diarist," in his paragraphs published in your issue of April 27, has made an illuminating note with regard to the Muslim point of view about the Khilafat. In this connexion he has made a mention of the "Khilafat in Islam"—a tract by Maulvi Mohammad Ali, M.A., LL.B., president of the Ahmadiyyah Anjuman Ishaat-i-Islam, Lahore—in which the learned writer has dealt with the question of Khilafat simply on a religious basis. Your correspondent undoubtedly has treated the subject very sympathetically from a Muslim standpoint; but I am afraid he has misunderstood Maulvi Mohammad Ali on one point. He thinks that Maulvi Mahammad Ali maintains on the authority of the Holy Quran that the Khilafat is "the headship of the Muslim world, in which it is essential that spiritual and temporal power should be one." This, of course, is not true. I have read Maulvi Mohammad Ali's tract in question—i.e., "Khilafat in Islam"—and I have also had the privilege of knowing his views personally from him when I was at home (India); and what gather is this. He thinks that the spiritual and temporal power was one during the reign of the first four Caliphs of the Holy Prophet; because they were not simply rulers, but they had also the proud privilege of sitting at the feet of the Holy Prophet. That is why they are invariably called in the History of Islam "Khulafai Rashidin"—i.e., rightly directed Khalifas. This exclusive epithet to their names by the Muslim world is to distinguish them from other Khalifas who were merely rulers having no spiritual power. This point has been clearly set forth by Maulvi Mohammad Ali in his tract. He says:

"Hence it is that the first four Khalifas are distinguished from all the rest by the addition of the word Rashidin to the word Khulafa—i.e., they are called Khulafai Rashidin, or the rightly directed Khalifas. They combined both the spiritual and the temporal offices. People looked to them not only as the chief ruling authority, but also as types of virtue, as religious guides, as the exponents of the Islamic Law. But those who came after them were only Khalifas in the sense of rulers or kings, the spiritual office being inherited by the learned imams or by the great saints or the majaddids—i.e., the reformers. . . Thus succession to the Holy Prophet after the first four Khalifas ran in two parallel channels, the temporal office devolving on the ruling authorities and the spiritual office on the learned imams or the great reformers, uniting only rarely again, as in the case of Umer II. This is the reason why the Khilafat of the later rulers is sometimes called kingdom (mulk) to distinguish from the Khilafat-i-Ras'ida. But still the guardianship of the holy places and kingship of the Jazirat-ul-Arab is honoured with the name of Khilafat. Thus Khilafat, as it now stands, is essentially temporal."

The British statesmen often say that the Khalifa of Turkey should be relieved of the temporal power to give more time to his spiritual affairs. But this is altogether a misconception of Khilafat. Khilafat at present is only temporal, and the Sultan of Turkey cannot be a Khalifa unless he has sufficient temporal power to maintain himself. This is the point which is often lost sight of by the English statesmen, consciously or unconsciously.

Your "Diarist" has expressed a wish to know what the Ahmadiyyah Anjuman Ishaat-i-Islam is, of which the Maulvi Mohammad Ali is the president. I may tell him briefly that it is a society which is solely devoted to the religious research and the propagation of Islam. Its members are scattered all over India, and also in some foreign countries, where some of them have started religious missions. The society is taking special pains in disseminating religious literature both in English and in Urdu; and it has just brought out an English translation of the Holy Quran—a very beautiful edition on finest India paper, with the original text side by side with the translation, most exquisitely bound—by the pen of its president.

The society is originated from the Ahmadiyyah Movement, which was founded by the late Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, of Qadian (Punjab), who claimed to be the promised Messiah in fulfilment of the prophecy regarding the Second Advent of Jesus Christ, as contained in the Bible and also in some most authentic reports of the Holy Prophet. The name given to his followers by the late Mirza Ghulam Ahmad was "Ahmadi," and hence the epithet of *Ahmadiyyah* before the name of the society.

I am sending you in a separate cover three more tracts by the same Maulvi Mohammad Ali on the Ahmadiyyah Movement, which I hope will interest you.—Yours truly,

MUSTAFA KHAN,
Head of the Mosque.
Woking, Surrey, May 8.

JALLIANWALA MASSACRE.

The following letter appears in "The Servant of India":—

Sir,—The findings of the Hunter Commission, majority and minority alike, the action taken by the Government of India in directing General Dyer to resign, and the British Government's emphatic repudiation of the doctrine upon which he based his action, make it perfectly clear at last that they were right all along who spoke of the incident of Jallianwala-Bagh as a massacre. Many Englishmen in India have for long had an uneasy feeling that they were right; none of us can doubt it any longer. It remains for us to confess that they were right and to take such steps as we can to show quite clearly now that we don't like massacres. One obvious thing is to subscribe to the Jallianwala Bagh Memorial Fund; the treasurer for Madras is Mr. C. Rajagopalachar, High Court, Vakil; perhaps you would publish the names and addresses of the treasurers in the other parts of India—Yours, etc.

C. KINGSLEY WILLIAMS.

Wesley College, Madras.
29th May, 1920.

(We understand that Rev. Williams has himself contributed Rs. 50 to the Fund.—Ed. "S. of I.")

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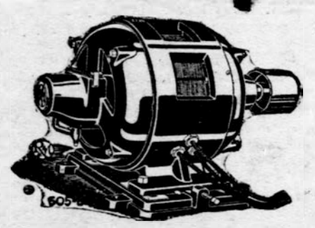

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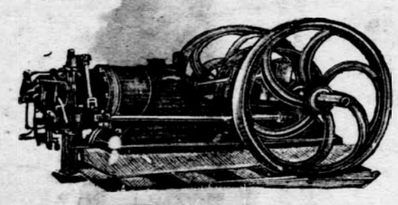

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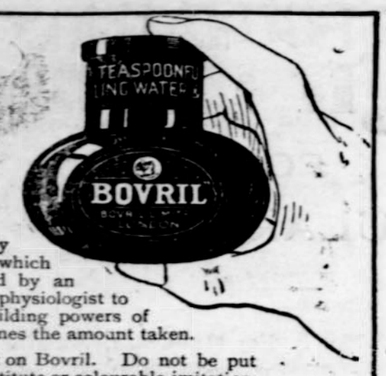

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POSTAL SERVICS IN BOMBAY

CAUSES OF COMPLAINTS.

A correspondent writes:—

Many complaints have recently been made of delays in Bombay's postal deliveries, and, whilst certain of these complaints, upon investigation have proved to be somewhat fanciful, many of them may be perfectly well founded. There need be no suggestion therefore that there is no real ground for complaint regarding the postal service of Bombay, which was at one period a particularly efficient service.

What may with reason be pointed out, however, as worthy of public attention, is:—

1. That there is no question of the authorities ignoring complaint or the grounds of complaint. On the contrary, the most earnest official consideration is given to the complaints, and the most strenuous official efforts have been and are being made to remedy, so far as available material, powers and conditions permit, the causes of complaints.

2. The difficulties to be coped with are many and serious, and most of them are necessarily matters outside the knowledge of the general, public.

It is obviously impossible that the general public should enter into the details of the ever-present financial difficulties which affect all public services; but most people are aware that, whatever may happen to revenues, the cost of everythnig has greatly risen during the past five years.

ABSENCE OF WORKERS.

The question of the temporary absence of workers, from different causes, always difficult and serious one, has been particularly acute in Bombay, of late. Most postmen come from Konkan. Now that the steamer service to Konkan has ceased for the eason, the absentee question should become less acute. As illustrating its difficulties it may be said that during the month of April, out of a sanctioned establishment for the G.P.O., and Town sub-Offices, of 32 Overseers and 831 postmen, 2 Overseers and 290 Postmen were absent. (Outsiders, temporarily employed, are necessarily untrained men.) Among the causes of the high rate of absenteeism, apart from illness, actual or imaginary, may be mentioned:

1. Advantage taken of extra leave granted as a War concession.
2. Payment of War Allowances to men on leave.
3. The usual marriage season.
4. The extraordinary marriage season due to this being an "auspicious" year. (Next year is rated "inauspicious.")

It is to be noted that a factor making for delay (especially where temporary and untrained men are concerned) is the frequent illegibility of street names and house numbers. Another thing which causes serious delays is the scarcity of proper letter boxes. Every householder should make it his business to see that his home is adequately provided for in this respect. The absence of letter boxes causes much delay, extra work and extra staff, and may lead to the loss of letters.

POST OFFICE BOXES.

An extension of the use of Post Office boxes would probably be helpful. Indeed it has proved very helpful in those localities in which it has been most widely adopted.

Many business firms adopt a practice which makes for much friction, delay, and unnecessary labour. This is the habit of allowing the day's post to accumulate throughout the whole working day, and then, between 4 and 6 p.m. dumping the whole lot into the nearest post office. This is unfair and unwise. Matter for post should be sent out as prepared, four or five times a day. The difficulty of securing a sufficient number of suitable premises for postal work should be comprehensible to anyone in Bombay who, during the past year, has sought to acquire premises for any purpose.

Irregular and late running mail trains inevitably cause delays and extra work for postal employees. As the post office is the last to deal with the mails, it incurs the whole of the odium for late delivery.

The public would materially help the post office if they would give up the habit of putting the postage stamp on the back of the cover. It should be put on the top right hand corner. This is of special importance in offices like the P. P. O. where the electric machines which date and obliterate 600 covers a minute are designed for covers which bear the stamp in the correct place.

Economies rendered necessary by the special and emergency conditions of the War have necessarily led to increased work increased expenditure, and increased difficulties, since the War.

The points enumerated above are illustrative. They are a few typical specimens of many real difficulties which Bombay's postal service has been coping with during the past year. It is as well that some thought should be given to these difficulties, in the consideration of the grounds of complaints.

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .....(30-12-19) Rs. 49,90,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 14,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale Securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED RULES and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE,
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager

Common Sense Rat Exterminator.

(TRADE MARK REGISTERED.)

Phone No. 2031. Telegram: INSTALL—Bombay

Beware of spurious preparations cheap but absolutely worthless bearing names which are colourable imitation of the Registered Trade Mark only meant to mislead.

Insist upon demanding the Common Sense Rat Exterminator.

THE FATAL BANQUET

The food which the rodent is so eagerly devouring, is COMMON SENSE Rat Exterminator. This paste not only clears a building of rats and mice but by drying up the carcases absolutely prevents the unpleasant results attending the use of interior preparations.

Common Sense Mfg Co., Toronto, London, Bombay, Tokio, Buenos Ayres, Buffalo and Australasia.

DAMAGE BY RATS.

[Vide the "Times of India" of October 2nd, 1919.

"Rats and Mice are responsible for 60 Crores of Rupees worth of damage annually."

"Rats and Mice Destruction Bill about to become Law in Great Britain"

"The Rat is the most expensive of all the animals maintained by men."

"A single Rat consumes food worth Rs. 4 every year."

"Owners, Occupiers of land, Builders, Ships and other Vessels liable under the said Act to a Fine of £20 for neglecting to take necessary and reasonable steps to destroy Rats and Mice, and to prevent infection."

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POPULAR USE.

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EMBROCATION	For Rheumatism, stiffness of joints. Invaluable to Sportsmen.
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SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHATE OF LIME	For coughs, colds, chronic consumption and wasting diseases.
PILE PILLS AND OINTMENT	For bleeding and blind piles.
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PHOSPHOROUS AND DAMIANA PILLS	A nerve and mental tonic.
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